THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,411—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
228	76	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	228	76
252	126	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	252	126
252	126		252	126
252	126		252	126
252	126	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafite	252	126
240	120		240	120

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3341	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4215	600	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3031	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1,040	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6501	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers for ship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
20th September and 10th October.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	1th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo ...	4,200	600	on or about 13th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 140

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE.	L. Lomessich	4,603	650	11th Sept. 1888.

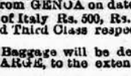
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CLAN LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	On or about.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. E. Kewley	21st Sept.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers; can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles. The Saloon and Cabins are all on upper deck. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st Aug. 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3544	480	J. Laird	4th October.
ASIA	3550	480	J. Har is	25th ,,
HISPANIA	3310	480	C. C. Boothby	30th Nov.

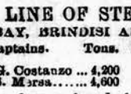
Passengers by s. s. Arabia can book through to London overland from Marseilles.)

The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21th August, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	24th Sept.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	3,600	400	20th Sept.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,500	400	13th ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	3th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Sept., 1888.

EDE, its history, and how to
Agent to the French Velocipede
from

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a. m., on 16th September after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEM AIR GUNS.

IN ALL Departments Treacher and Company Limited's first aim is to offer only such Goods as will be found reliable and really of good value. They, therefore, beg to place before the Public the following Guns, which will be found of the most utility and value :—

	Rs.	a
No. 1 Gun	31	0
Slugs, per Thousand	1	8
Darts, per doz	1	8
No. 3 Gun	45	0
Slugs, per Thousand	2	4
Darts, per doz.	1	12
Spare Springs to suit each size, each	Re.	1-8.
Ball Targets for practice, each	Rs.	8-8.

INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

Magazine and other Guns stocked.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs.	a
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2	0
KOUSANIE PEKOE .....2 lb. pkt.	3	0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. cat.	6	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. cat.	6	12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S PAPERS

TREACHER & Co., having been appointed by the Manufacturers Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency, are always in a position to supply any of the following Papers :—

				Rs.	a.
No. 455	Tenax Drawing Paper, 60" wide		per yard	0	12
No. 455	do.	do.	do. ...per 50 yards	25	0
No. 455	do.	do.	do. Mounted on cloth, per yard	2	10
No. 455	do.	do.	do. per roll of 10 yards	25	0
No. 456	do.	do.	do. Thicker texture, mounted on cloth, per yard, Rs. 2-14 ; roll 10 yards	27	8

PAPERS FOR USE IN THE FERRO-PRUSSIATE HELEOGRAPH COPYING PROCESS.

No. 50	53½ ins. wide, thick for printing copies upon,		per yard	0	10
No. 50	do.	do.	do. ...per roll of 55 yards	30	0
No. 51	do.	thin	do. ...per yard	0	6
No. 50	do.	do.	do. ... per roll of 55 yards	20	0

No. 783 Transparent Drawing Parchment, peculiarly adapted for drawings to be copied by the F. F. process, 39 inches wide, per yard 11 as. ; per roll of 33 yards ... 21 0

No. 786 Highly Transparent Tracing Parchment, on account of its never changing colour, is the best for F. F. process ; per yard As. 8 ; per roll of 33 yards 15 12

CHEMICALS FOR FERRO-PRUSSIATE PROCESS.

Red Prussiate of Potash	per lb.	2 12
Ammonia Citrate of Iron	per lb.	2 8

Complete Lists and Samples of Papers free on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILL RHINE WINES.

THESE WINES have a very distinct character and classification. They are naturally fermented Wines, of low alcoholic strength, averaging only about eighteen per cent. From the great skill and attention these wines receive, they keep a long time, and are altogether fine specimens of pure and natural wines, being wholesome, delicate, and appetizing.

	Per doz. bots. Rs.	a.	½ bots. Rs.	a.
LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Rhenish Wine, particularly suitable for dinner purposes, and, in fact, one of the best cheap light wines produced in any country ..... 2 years in bottle	19	0	11	0
HOCHHEIMER, the produce of a good district of the Rhine. It is a delicate Wine with full body and fine aroma ..... 2 years in bottle	27	0	15	0
RUDESHEIMER, old vintage, a wine distinguished by considerable dryness and delicacy, very distinctive in character, and much appreciated by Hock drinkers, ... old in bottle	35	0	19	
STEINWEIN is Bocksbeutels.—Very choice fine old wine, real Steinwein	28	0	...	

PHILLIPSAND Co., Ld.,
PORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY ; AND POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts .....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts .....Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. .....Rs. 22 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness ; allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OFCONNAUGHT.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
,, Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. ,,	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. ,,	0	10
,, Fine Pearl	2 lb. ,,	0	10
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin 1-4 ; ½lb. tin		2	4
Do. do. MUTTON, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-8 ½lb tin		2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-12	,,	3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	,,	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3	8
CORN FLOUR	; in 1 lb. tin	0	10
,, ,, Kingsfords Oswego, per lb. Packet		0	8
GROATS, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0	5
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	12
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD Savory and Moore's	per tin.	0	10
,, ,, ,, ,,	per doz.	6	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
,, RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0	9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
,, ,, ,,	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0	11
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BRIDES', BRIDESMAIDS' AND FETE DRESSES.

WE guarantee the most PERFECT FITTING and STYLISH COSTUMES, equalling in all respects those supplied by the best West End Houses and moderate in Price.

PATTERNS, SKETCHES, AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
COSTUMIERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
EAST STREET, POONA, AND APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

Apply to

F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8 0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4 0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0 0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14 0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9 6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the name of Quarterly, OUR POLITICAL CREED. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 ; Postage, 4 annas.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots		Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.		Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)		Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.		Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.

PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.

AT THE

WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.

The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.

Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS

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EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1865

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL,

FRIDAY, 14th September, 1888.

Commencing at 9 o'clock, Bombay time.

The whole to conclude with a Dance.

A String Band will be in attendance.

PRICE of ADMISSION—Front Seats, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Refreshments at the Usual Prices.

Tickets may be had of the HONORARY SECRETARY, any of the Committee, or at the door.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th September, 1888.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH DIVIDEND of (Rs. 30) Rupees Thirty per share, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1888, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 7th September, 1888.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few BURMESE RUBIES of excellent quality, may be mounted in Rings, Earrings, &c., in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motiram Bhaghubhai, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 29th September, 1888, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PREMJEE JETHA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GUNGABAI, widow of the late Purshotum Premjee, a son of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

K. F. MODY,
The 8th day of September, 1888.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, AND NICHOLSON.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary sufferings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, so much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerac Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and it is from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the defendant, Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE LITERARY ALBUM.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Tobacco Smoking.—"PALL MALL GAZETTE."
Indian National Congresses.—" CONTEMPORARY REVIEW."
The New Explosive: Carbo-Dynamite.—" CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL."
Instruments for Recording and Reproducing Speech.—" SCIENCE."
Physical Peculiarities of Great Men.—" GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE."
Sight in Savages.—" LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE."
Custom.—" FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW."
An Indian Ghost.—" CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL."
Did Columbus Discover America.—" AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW."
The Growth of Luxury.—" QUARTERLY REVIEW."
Rotary Marine.—" CHICAGO NEWS."
Ancient Materials for Paper Making.
Cats as Propagators of Epidemics.—" STANDARD."
Ink vs. Writing Fluid.—" KNOWLEDGE."
The Sense of Personal Influence.—" AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES."

GLEANINGS:—Literary, Humorous, Miscellaneous, Annual Local Subscription, Rs. 3.

Apply: Rison Printing Press, Kilbadevi, Bombay.
POONA AGENT:—Cooverjee R. Ichhapuria, No. 2, Main Street.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for the SALE of 4 BOILERS 2'5" by 6'6" diameter, made by W. and J. Galloway and Sons in the year 1875, and now working under Government certificate at 75 lbs. per square inch. Also separate tender for one Boiler of the same make, but made in the year 1883.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, COORLA MILLS.

NOTICE.

RE VISRAM KESSOWJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the undersigned and with the consent of the surviving partners the business of the firm of BHUGWANDAS VISRAM, which was carried on at No. 91, MOOLJEE JETHA'S NEW CLOTH MARKET, is being WOUND up, owing to the death of the abovenamed deceased, who was the principal partner.

All persons having any claims against the said firm of Bhugwandas Visram are hereby required, within ONE MONTH from the date hereof, to send to the undersigned at his office in the High Court, full particulars of such claims; no claim received after the expiration of the aforesaid period will be entertained.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General and Administrator of the Estate of the late Visram Kessowjee.

High Court, Bombay, 6th Sept., 1888.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to 12 noon, on the 20th September, 1888, Tenders for the construction of the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's 2 feet 6 inch gauge Railway line from Bahadurpur to Bodeli, a distance of about 124 miles.

Drawings and specifications with schedules of quantities may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after the 10th September where forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway from Bahadurpur to Bodeli," and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

The deposits should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 5th Sept., 1888.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and in the matter of the INDIAN FLOUR MILL and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 4th day of August, 1888, presented to the High Court of Bombay by MOOLJEE HANSRAJ, one of the contributories of the abovenamed Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, on the 23rd day of September, 1888, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, DINSHA, & KANGA,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1888.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of The Rev. GEORGE PERCY BADGER, late of No. 21, Leamington Road Villas, Westbourne Park, in the County of Middlesex, Clerk in Holy Orders and Doctor of Civil Law, European, deceased (who died at No. 21 Leamington Road Villas, aforesaid, on the 21st day of February, 1888, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 3rd day of September, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES HUME SLIGHT, of Bombay, the constituted Attorney of RICHARD PETCH and GUSTAVUS FREDERICK HANDCOCK, the only executors named in the Will of the said deceased for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said James Hume Slight on his behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of October, 1888, as after that date the said James Hume Slight as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Richard Petch and Gustavus Frederick Handcock as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said asset, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1888.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOUSEKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Railway to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 2 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY .....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE.....Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN .....Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111	
QUALITY, GREEN LABEL.....	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Rs. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY JURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Stationers Stock, Surat.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Myrobalan or Hirda collection of the forests for 1888-89. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum do.	2,500
Total..	6,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300
Total...	4,500 Khandis.

Tenders to be written in *English* should reach the undersigned by the 10th October, 1888, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 1st Sept., 1888.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked spreads very unsightly sores in the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
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Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to or leaving the West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the load of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of languor and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as an impertinent remedy, it will peradventure gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great and good substitute, far superior to its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of insufficiency. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, fœtid breath, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WARNER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

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LONDON.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mercantile Press Company, 3 p.m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Govino (s), arrived yesterday from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Seawfell (s), for Bangkok; Venetia (s), China; and Coconada (s), Marmagoa, &c.

SPECIAL JURY.—We are requested to intimate that gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Gunputsing, a Hindoo lad, aged 6 years, accidentally fell out of a window from the second floor of his house, on Tuesday evening, in Duncan Road. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Shuriff Ameer, living in Khojah Mohola, reported to the police having dropped from his pocket, on Tuesday last, in the Fort, a packet of currency notes, consisting of one note for Rs. 1,000, ten notes for Rs. 100 each, and small notes to the amount of Rs. 90.

THE MEMON DISPUTE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Brewin informed the Magistrate that the Memon disputes had been so far settled that that day the parties would not proceed with the case which was fixed for hearing. Mr. Crawley-Boevey remarked he was glad that an arrangement had been come to, and was willing to allow the case to be withdrawn.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Bayati, woman, living in Oomercarry Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday, the theft of sundry articles, valued at Rs. 337, from her room. A neighbour, named Sultan Ameer *alias* Abdool, a native of Calcutta, who has since absconded, is suspected to have committed the theft. A telegram has been sent to the police authorities at Calcutta, requesting them to keep a look out for the man.

KIDNAPPING A BOY.—Inspector Holdway yesterday charged Esso Abba, before Mr. Hamilton, with kidnapping a boy and stealing his ornaments. The accused, it appeared, induced a Mahomedan boy whom he met in the streets to go with him, and after taking him about the town, robbed him of a richly gold embroidered coat and other ornaments, worth Rs. 90, and pawned them with a Marwarree. The boy complained to the police, who arrested the prisoner. He was sentenced to three years on both charges.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library, on Tuesday, the 11th instant; Dr. Dadabhai Jamasji in the chair. Present Drs. Dorabji Hormasji, W. Dimmock, A. Bocarro, Bomanji Framji, N. N. Katruck, Gopal Shivram, D. B. Master, B. H. Dantra, R. P. Bharucha, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina was elected a member of the Society. Dr. Gopal Shivram read a paper on the "Treatment of Rheumatism and Dysentery."

FOUND.—Gunnoo Yesoo, a leper, found a currency note for Rs. 100 on the Siri Road, Malabar Hill, whilst on his way to the Walkeshwar Fair, on the 5th instant, and on Tuesday Gunnoo presented the hundred rupees note at the liquor shop of Dorabjee Adurjee, in 1st Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao, and asked for change, stating it was a note for Rs. 10. The liquor shopkeeper suspecting the note might have been stolen, handed it over to the police. Gunnoo stated that he picked it up on the road. The note was forwarded yesterday to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Kambekar Street, touching the death of Ismail Dada, aged 9 years. About ten days ago deceased was engaged as a torch carrier at a wedding procession in Kambeker Street, and while at the wedding house one of the kerosine lamps suddenly blazed up, and the owner of the house knocked it down to extinguish it. The scattered oil set fire to the clothes of the deceased, who was severely burnt about his body. He died from its effects on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

A MURDEROUS SEEDEE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Sungoor Nusib, a Seedee coal-trimmer, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, by Constable Wordin, with attempting to cause hurt with a knife to the chief officer of the Assam. The prisoner had been absent for two days, and on Tuesday afternoon was taken on board the mail steamer in a drunken state. He refused to commence work, and abused the chief officer, attempting to strike him. The chief officer knocked him down, and he ran into the galley and came out with a carving knife with which he rushed at the chief mate, but was seized and handcuffed, and the police signalled for. After some unavoidable delay the police boarded the Assam, and removed the Seedee. As the ship could not be detained to allow the officer to appear, the police prosecuted. The magistrate asked the man what he had to say. He stated he was drunk and did not know what he had done. As the chief officer was not present the magistrate adjourned the case till the return of the Assam to Bombay and meanwhile bailed the accused. His worship thought the milder charge of being drunk and disorderly could not be made, as the mail steamer was not a public place.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE second match of the first ties was played off on Thursday evening under rather disadvantageous conditions. The heavy rain, the previous night and again during the day, had made the ground much heavier than it was the previous evening, and it was contemplated postponing play; but the two teams, being eager for the fray, decided to play and the game commenced at 5-30. Few people had assembled when the game commenced; but before the first period was concluded, the evening getting clear several carriages drove up, and a very full and fashionable attendance had gathered shortly.

	vs.	
Durham Lt Infantry (Green & red)		3rd Q.O Lt Cav (Blue)
Capt Ross		Capt Phayre
Mr D Lisle		Mr Edwards
Mr Mathew		Mr Peyton
Mr Ford		Mr Brown.

Umpire.—Major Neeld and Captain Randolph.

Major Peyton was to have played in the Durham Light Infantry team, but owing to his accident at the Yerrowda Chases, his place was taken by Mr. Ford, who has not played very often, and thus this team was somewhat handicapped.

First Period.—The Cavalry early showed their superiority over their rivals and kept them very much on the defensive. The greater part of the play was confined to the Infantry half of the ground, whence their forwards made repeated but futile efforts to carry it across to the Cavalry end, and Captain Phayre proved too sure and alert for such tactics. In spite of this the Durham team saved their goal by most determined play and the bell rung without any results being achieved.

Second Period.—After some desultory play in which the ball was carried up and down the ground, the Cavalry secured possession and took it into the enemy's country, and finally hit it between the Infantry flags. This concluded the second period.

Third Period.—Play had barely commenced by a hit off in the centre of the ground when Captain Phayre got on the ball and carried it to the Durham end, where he successfully placed the ball between the flags and made the second goal. When the ball was in play the Durhams took it down to the Cavalry end, whence it was brought back after a brief space, and play was confined to the Infantry half of the ground. At the latter part of this period Captain Phayre had two shots at the enemy's goal, and followed up the attack by securing goal with a long well directed shot. The bell rung on conclusion of time.

Fourth Period.—The ball was kept more in the middle of the ground in this period. Neither side seemed to carry any temporary advantages to a successful conclusion nor yet to abate in their vigorous attack and defence. The bell finally was rung without any additional goals being secured, and the game terminated in favour of the Cavalry by three goals to love.—*Deccan Herald.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

[illegible]SLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.
[illegible]ion. Conducted by Rev. J. H.

[illegible] METHODIST CHAPEL.
[illegible]t 8 p.m. Address by Col.
[illegible]dy cordially invited.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE Town Council held its usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, when Mr. R. N. Khote took the chair in the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. There were present:—Col Merewether, Dr. Waters, Major Selby, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunker, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and R. M. Sayani.

A COMMITTEE FOR REVISING RATES.

The Council proceeded to discuss the Acting Municipal Commissioner's letter asking for the appointment of a committee to revise the rates at which land was now taken up. Mr. Charles in his letter said at present the rates sanctioned by the Town Council were often rates which had been fair several years ago, but which were now entirely out of date, and were absolutely refused by the persons to whom they were offered. This led to suits being brought by landowners against the Municipality, whereas were better rates offered landowners would probably accept them rather than go to court. The practice up to date had been, as a rule, to enter the rate[] last[] paid by the Municipality in that locality, though no land might have been taken there for some years.

After some discussion in which Major Selby chiefly took a part, objecting to the appointment of a committee, as it was not necessary, and it was absurd to fix the rates.

Mr. Sayani then proposed a committee to revise the rates so as to serve as an approximate guide to the Town Council in fixing the rate. The committee consisted of Messrs. M. N. Banaji, R. N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, and Dr. Cowasjee, with Mr. Sayani, as chairman.

THE BHANDARWADA AND MALABAR HILL RESERVOIRS.

This matter came up again for discussion. The sub-committee appointed to report on the question of leakage of the reservoirs sent the following resolution to the Council:—"That the Town Council be asked whether they did or did not intend that the committee should report on the whole of the questions raised in connection with all the papers referred to the sub-committee for report."

Colonel Merewether remarked that the wording to the resolution appointing the committee was so very general that a question arose whether they were to go into all the question of probabilities or merely to decide what they would recommend the Town Council to carry out. He did not approve of the committee going into such a large question, and into such matters as the resolution appeared to direct them to do.

Dr. Cowasjee defended the resolution of the Town Council. He thought it had been made quite plain, and referred the whole question to the committee, all the papers and correspondence in the matter.

Major Selby, as one of the sub-committee, asked for something more specific than was contained in the resolution of the Town Council. Major Selby referred to the statement about the refusal by the Council to grant an adequate supervising staff when it was applied for. He said that all the papers referring to the time when the Bhandarwada Reservoir was being built had been gone through by the secretary; and it was discovered that whenever any application had been made to the Council for increased supervisional staff it had always been granted. The statement was all *bunkum*.

The Municipal Commissioner urged on the Town Council the uselessness of going into the matter. He remarked it was foolish on their part to become judges in their own cause, and it was unwise if they desired an inquiry into the conduct of the executive, as no statement of the Town Council would be held final. He thought the resolution did not call into question the responsibility either of the Town Council or the executive, and it only left the committee to report upon the works that were required to be done in connection with the reservoirs. It would be unwise for the Town Council to go into the matter as they would virtually passing a resolution on the conduct of their predecessors, which would hardly be a dignified course to pursue, and as they would not blame them the only possible resolution they would be able to pass would be to state that any blame there could be attaching in the matter must be due to the conduct of other people. But no body, it seemed to the Commissioner, was to blame in the matter. Everybody did the best they could. Mr. Forde cut down the estimates as directed. The Town Council thought they were right in dismissing Mr. Braham, but whom they retained on the suggestion of the Corporation. The whole thing would lead to acrimonious discussions and an unsatisfactory conclusion.

Dr. Waters agreed with the Municipal Commissioner, and thought it was hardly compatible with their position as members of the Council to say anything admitting that their predecessors in offices required to be defended. Then as to blaming them, if it was thought fit so to do he thought it would be most undignified and out of the question altogether. He was therefore of opinion the sub-committee should not be directed to go into the whole question; but left to address themselves to the proposals before them, which he might say they had finished considering.

Mr. Sayani was of opinion that the whole question should be gone into, as among other charges made in certain places there was one of incapacity against the Council of the day, and it was nothing but right they should go into the whole matter.

Major Selby drew attention to the fact that Mr. Grant was Commissioner for a short time during the building of the Reservoir; the work now objected to was carried out not in Mr. Grant's time, but during the time Mr. Ollivant was Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Javerilal the further consideration of the subject was adjourned to enable some formulated points being advanced to the committee for consideration.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE PORBUNDER RANA.

THE *Tribune*, a native paper at Lahore, approves of the deposition of the Porebunder Rana. On the strength of the information supplied to us, it says, by those well acquainted with the state of affairs in Porebunder, we are bound to say that the Bombay Government in this instance have acted up in accordance with the sound principles of justice and fair play. We are at one with that part of the contention of our contemporary, *The Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which takes notice of the Rana of Porebunder's moral character, but as a ruler H. H's acts were not praiseworthy. The Rana's notions of *meum et teum* as regards the property, or the field, produce of his subject people, were not unoften of a very doubtful and unsatisfactory nature; and the ryot of H. H's State was not a little dissatisfied on that account. A lax administrative machinery, summary justice, general negligence were the principles His Highness preferred notwithstanding the warnings of Colonel Keatinge, and his other well-wishers and advisers. This good and timely admonition he made light of, and like the "Merry Monarch" he looked upon everything with an indifferent eye. Every new Political Agent reported unfavourably of him, and the Government of Bombay was obliged to adopt more stringent measures against the refractory Rana; and lower his dignity from the first grade to that of the third. But all this, too, we grieve to add, was not enough to bring him to a proper sense of his duty. The Government demanded of him to do this and that reform, the Rana Sahib gave fair promises, which, however, never saw fulfilment. Great was the dissatisfaction of the subjects of Porebunder, until, at last, the Government offered him a *casus fœderis* to be either accepted or rejected, as he wanted to rule or to bring on his downfall. He set it at naught, and the Government set him aside, with a fixed pension. Now a Civilian rules over Porebunder with marked success—he has established regular courts of justice, public schools, jails, &c., and encourages arts and industries, and in every way tries to meet the wants and wishes of the people. We are really sorry at the misfortunes of the Rana, but he has brought all on himself. All that we now desire is that the Rana may yet improve his former behaviour to allow of his children becoming his successors.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the statement of the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1888-89:—

	Bengal. In Sept. 1888.	Bombay. In Aug. 1888.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate.....	49,19,50)	30,00,000	79,49,500
Actual	51,52,62)	24,75,650	74,28,270
Better than Estimate.	2,03 120	.....	..
Worse than Estimate.	....	7,24,350	5,21,230

6 sales of Bengal opium and 5 months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	Bengal. To End of Sept., 1888.	Bombay. To End of Aug., 1888.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate.....	2,96,97,000	90,00,000	3,86,97,000
Actual	2,99,26,155	93,82,975	3,93,09,130
Better than Estimate.	2,29,155	3,82,975	6,12,130
Worse than Estimate.	....	....	....

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

HOUSE TRESPASS AND THEFT.

THE trial of Narayen Chaya and Atmaram Boodoo, charged with lurking house trespass by night and theft in the house of Chola, woman, was resumed before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury yesterday. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dinshaw Davar appeared for the second prisoner.

Some further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mr. Dinshaw Davar, in defence of the second prisoner, urged that his client was related to the prosecutrix, though remotely; and when a relation was prosecuted by another, it was to be presumed that some spite or ill-feeling was at the bottom of the prosecution. The evidence of the woman Jahu made it abundantly clear that some ill-feeling existed on her part. In this country, especially among people of this class, frequent quarrels generally led to a false charge in the Police Court, and thus Jahu and her brother were the only witnesses out of many persons who alleged that they saw the second prisoner in the house of the prosecutrix. Her husband, although he was in the house, did not see the second prisoner. He was alleged to have gone into the prosecutrix's house through the room of a neighbour, jumping over rotten beams and the ricketty roof of a shed. This was improbable upon the face of the statement. Mr. Davar pointed to other inconsistencies and improbabilities in the case; and argued that this was a false charge got up against his client from spite on the part of the prosecutrix.

Evidence was called for the defence to prove an *alibi*, and that enmity had existed between the two families. A certificate was also put in to show that the second prisoner was a carpenter by trade, and had worked for two years in the employ of Messrs. Kirby and Company on the Victoria Dock works.

Mr. Anderson submitted that the certificate was eighteen months old, and that many things might have happened between then and now. He contended that the charge of house trespass was clearly proved against the second prisoner, and that of theft against the first.

His lordship, in summing up the case with reference to the second prisoner, said that it often happened in this country that false charges were got up from spite or ill-will; and that false evidence was known to be given in this country more extensively and more frequently than in any other place. The learned counsel for the defence, his lordship remarked, argued that the enmity between the two sets of relations was the cause of the present prosecution, and that though the case against the first prisoner was probably true, it was false as against the second. It had been urged by the learned counsel that there was not a tittle of evidence regarding any previous concert or connection between the two prisoners, which might naturally be expected to exist between them. Then it was argued that the second prisoner was not a man in want, which might have induced him to go and rob a neighbour at midnight in a most daring manner; and his lordship thought it was probable that a theft having really occurred in the prosecutrix's house, she thought it was a good opportunity to satisfy her spite against a neighbour by implicating him in the offence. He had borne a good character as appeared from the certificate given him by Messrs. Kirby and Company.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the first prisoner guilty, and the second not guilty. The first prisoner, against whom there was a record of previous convictions, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The second prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE OFF.

Succaram Dhondee, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Krishnee, woman, by means of a knife, was placed in the dock to receive sentence.

In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, prisoner said that the woman had committed many faults. He spent Rs. 500 in marrying her. She did not reform, but continued to commit faults in his very presence. He received provocation from her in many ways.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Succaram Dhondee,—From the statement which you made before the committing magistrate, it appears you considered you had reason to doubt the fidelity of your wife; and you subjected her to the ordeal of making her take a pice out of boiling oil. Her fingers were of course scalded in consequence; and you considered that a convincing proof of her unchastity. Then in the presence of your relations you made her stand up, and with a knife you cut her nose clean off. Now, this habit of nose-cutting is, unfortunately, too prevalent in this country, and it was only yesterday that a man was convicted of inflicting blows upon a woman in the attempt to cut her nose off. This habit of mutilating women in this country must be put a stop to as far as the court is concerned. You are liable for your offence to be transported for the term of your natural life; and I trust that the sentence I am going to pass upon you will have the effect of deterring others who may be disposed to mutilate their wives by cutting their noses off. The sentence upon you is that you be transported for ten years.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Shaik Mohideen Shaik Abdool Rahman was charged with committing, on the 20th July last, culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Fackira Abdoola. Mr. Basil Scott appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Mankar appeared for the defence.

Mr. Basil Scott, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were of the simplest possible nature. On the evening of the 20th July last Fackira was standing near a *pan-soparee* shop in Goul Pitha, Khetwady, when the prisoner came there and used abusive language. He was in that state of intoxication in which a man has a complete understanding of what he is about, but is disposed to quarrel with somebody or other. Hearing the prisoner using abusive language, Fackira asked him whom he was abusing. Prisoner replied "nobody," upon which Fackira turned to go away. Prisoner then struck him a blow with a knife in the right side of his abdomen. Fackira struck him a blow with a stick, and not realising the nature of the injury he had received he pursued the prisoner, who ran away. He could not pursue him long, and sank on the road from loss of blood. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he remained under treatment more than a month. The knife with which the prisoner inflicted the wound was produced before the jury.

The prosecutor Fackira stated that he kept two shops, one for the sale of glass bangles, and another for stringing ornaments. His cross-examination by Mr. Mankar elicited the fact that a woman was at the bottom of the quarrel, the keeper of the *pan-soparee* shop, near which Fackira was wounded. The latter admitted having a few days previously come out of jail, to which he was sentenced for three months for committing an assault. The keeper of the *pan-soparee* shop was a woman of bad repute, and so was Fackira's sister, who lived close by.

Another witness stated that, before the occurrence in question, he saw the prisoner in the road drunk with his mistress, when he fell down. He also fell down as he was running away after striking Fackira.

The case for the prosecution had not concluded, when the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. Khimji Geewa	350
Mr. J. D. Inverarity.....	200
Messrs. Cumoo Jaffer Suliman and Co.	200
Amount previously acknowledged...	24,546
Total...	25,296

DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HURKISONDAS NUROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	58	62	54	13	55	41	51	80
Sept. 11, Tuesday ...	.....		.....		.....		4	23
„ 12, Wednesday.	0	0	0	0	2	10	.....	
Total..	58	62	54	13	57	51	56	3
Total corresponding date of last year...	90	10	91	43	87	21	89	0

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned by medical and other papers, against using hair renewers and restorers, which being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which nearly 100 years' trial has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf and dandruff, it prevents and arrests baldness and produces a luxuriant and glossy head of hair; also sold in a golden colour. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces soft and delicate skin and removes all cutaneous blemishes. Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LD.

THE first annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Heeramaneck and Co., Church Gate Street. The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta presided.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

The directors have much pleasure in submitting this their first report. The company was registered on the 28th February, 1888. As the shareholders are aware the capital of the company consists of rupees ten lacs, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. Of these 250 fully paid up shares of the company have been accepted by the contractors who are building and equipping the company's mills in part payment of the cost of the building and machinery; the remaining 750 shares have all been taken up. The first call of Rs. 250 per share made payable on the 5th June last has been paid on 744 out of 750 shares. Land for the Mills.—The company has leased land for its mill at Fergusson Road Parel, from Messrs. Merwanjee Rastomjee and Byramjee Rastomjee at a monthly rental of Rs. 400, and in respect thereof have made an agreement with them to hold the same for a period of 999 years. Buildings and Machinery.—Your directors have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Isaac Alcock, J. H. Latimer, Shapurjee Burjorjee, and Tullockchand Manockchand for the erection and equipment by the latter of a mill of 36,638 spindles with all necessary driving, preparatory, and accessory machinery at a cost of Rs. 13 lacs. Out of the total number of 36,638 spindles 26,670 are to be mule and 9,968 to be ring spindles. The foundation of the mill buildings has been completed, and progress has been made as far as the plinth line. Mr. Cursetjee N. Parree has been appointed the company's architect, and the work is being carried on under his supervision. An arrangement has been entered into with the contractors under which the whole of the machinery before being packed and shipped will be inspected at the works. Messrs. Gaddum & Co. of Manchester have been appointed the company's agents in England.

Resolutions were passed adopting this report, re-electing the retiring directors, appointing Messrs. A. W. Campbell and R. M. Engineer auditors of the company, and thanking the chairman for presiding.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LD.

THE second annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon in the same offices as the above was. The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta presided.

The following report was adopted:—

Your directors have pleasure in submitting their second report together with an audited balance-sheet made up to the end of 30th June, 1888. Out of the 300 shares accepted by the contractors in part payment of their contract as mentioned in the last report, 200 fully paid-up shares have been issued to them, and the remaining 100 will be issued on their handing over to the company the mill in working order and on the final adjustment of their account. Your directors regret to say that, owing to the strike in Bolton, there was some delay in the despatch of the engines and gearing, and consequently the mill could not be got ready for work in May last as they anticipated in their last report. The buildings are now being rapidly completed. The engines and machinery contracted for have arrived, and the directors expect that the mill will commence work in or about the month of September. In addition to the 200 fully paid-up shares Rs. 10,17,580-7-8 have been paid to the contractors on account of buildings and machinery. One of the auditors, Mr. T. H. Baker, having proceeded to Europe in May last, your directors under clause 128 of the articles of association appointed Mr. P. E. Cameron, accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in his place. In terms of clause 92 of the articles of association Kaver Samutsinjjee Soorsinjjee, Prince of Palitana, and Mr. P. A. Hormarjee retire from the board.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and Messrs. Cameron and Cowasjee Byramjee were appointed auditors of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort. Mr. Dumoderdas Tapidas, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have the pleasure in laying before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888, which show a profit of Rs. 1,25,494-3-6 including Rs. 1,095-3-4 brought forward from last year's account, out of which they have paid as an interim dividend Rs. 30 per share for the first half-year absorbing Rs. 53,730, leaving a balance of Rs. 71,764-3-6 which they have apportioned as follows:—In payment of a dividend at Rs. 30 per share for second half-year Rs. 53,730, transferred to insurance fund in terms of the articles of association of the company Rs. 2,000, for depreciation fund of machinery Rs. 15,000, and the balance Rs. 1,034-3-6 they propose to carry to next year's account Your directors in order to gradually renovate the original mill of about 25,760 spindles have already substituted 18 ring frames in place of throstles (4,504 spindles) and 6 drawing frames in place of the old ones, and have also ordered out 13 ring frames (3,624 spindles) and 3 pairs of mules (4,500 spindles) in all 12,628 new spindles. They have also in order to meet the increased production added preparatory machinery. A new weaving department has also been added to your factory which at present contains 202 looms with all its preparatory machinery. These they expect to work in a month or so. Your directors hope that all these additions and alterations will prove beneficial to the company and meet with your approval. Both mills, one for 25,760 spindles and the other for 11,104 spindles as well as the new loom shed together with the stock in trade have been insured for Rs. 12,96,500. In conclusion, your directors are glad to inform you that the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited, in which this company is interested is also working remuneratively.

Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously for the adoption of the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 per share; re-electing Messrs. Jehangeerjee Hormusjee and Pranjeewan Sewram, as directors; re-appointing Messrs. M. R. DeQuadros and Jumnadas Purmanundas as auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each, and tendering their best thanks to the directors, secretaries, and treasurers of the Company for their able and satisfactory management of the Company's affairs.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman and the meeting was brought to a close.

MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's mill premises near the Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you their eighth annual report on the working of the Mahalakshmi Mills for the year ending 30th June, 1888, together with the usual statement of profit and loss account and balance sheet. From the latter it will be perceived that the profits of the year amounted to Rs. 45,905-2-9, out of which your directors have carried Rs. 17,000 to the Depreciation of machinery account, leaving Rs. 28, 905-2-9 available for distribution among the shareholders, but as Rs 9,750 have already been paid in *ad interim* dividends for the first half-year, there remains at present but Rs. 19,155-2-9 to be disposed of. Your directors would recommend that Rs. 25 be now paid on every share; this will absorb Rs. 16, 250, the balance Rs. 2,905-2-9 being carried to next year's accounts, with liability for income-tax. Considering that the management had to contend against high prices in the matter of cotton and coal as compared with the rates ruling last year, we trust that the result of the year will be considered satisfactory. During the last three months of the year, 5,390 old throstle spindles were substituted by 3,840 new mule spindles; the change is decidedly for the better. It has increased production and will tell with full force on the year just begun, *i. e.*, 1888-89. Thus encouraged your directors have determined to get rid of a further batch of old throstles and replace them by about 5,000 mules of the latest improvement, which it is hoped will begin to work in January, 1889, so that in our next annual report we hope to show better results. Your directors have also arranged to change the present boilers which, being old, tell heavily in regard to the consumption of fuel. There are four; but their work will be taken up by two at a cost of about Rs. 19,000—the machinery being all driven with the aid of only one at a time. The introduction of these boilers will effect a palpable saving in the consumption of coal. Your directors trust that it may not be considered out of order if, on this occasion, they stray a little out of the ordinary course to bring to notice how the construction of the Prince's and Victoria Docks and the localisation of the principal portion of the trade of Bombay at these docks and the bunders adjoining, have favourably affected your mill property, so far as the land and buildings standing thereon are concerned. The sites similarly situated on the Port Trust Lands are not now leased by the Port Trust at a lower assessment than just double what we pay on an average, and the rents of warehouses there have also advanced considerably. All this raises the value of your property as a matter of course. Eventually, with the increase that is going on in the commerce of Bombay, your directors believe that it will be found to the advantage of the company to remove on some future favourable occasion their mill machinery and its adjuncts to some place suitable to our circumstances in every way, and give these premises out for warehousing purposes, thus enhancing the profits of the company. The mill building and machinery, together with the cotton, yarns, and stores, have been insured for Rs. 8, 00,000.

Resolutions were then proposed and carried, unanimously adopting the above report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 25 per share; confirming the appointment of Mr. C. Tyebjee as a director in the room of Mr. Runchordas Narotamdas who resigned; re-electing Messrs Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee and C. Tyebjee as directors; re-appointing Messrs Dwarkadas Odhowjee and Balkrishna Gangadas as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each, and tendering a vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries, and agents for their good management of the affairs of the company.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

SIR SALAR JUNG AT THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

SIR SALAR JUNG visited the Poona Native Institution on Monday evening, and, in reply to an address of welcome, said:—

It is with great pleasure that I have listened to your address of welcome, and I thank you very much for the highly complimentary references in it to myself.

The history of your institution, as given in your report for last year, which I have perused with interest, is a record of steady progress, and shows how much may be achieved by zeal and perseverance. The founders and promoters, in my opinion, deserve great credit for having raised the school from the position of humble proprietory one to that of a large permanent institution, which has become one of the principal sights of this old city of the Peishwas and the number of which, as the Educational Inspector states, is still on the increase. I notice with great satisfaction the praiseworthy endeavours made to bring the various branches of scientific and technical education within the reach of the poorer classes with a view to the amelioration of their condition. Drawing, which is of the utmost service in many of the industrial and ornamental arts, receives, I see, particular attention, while the arrangements of the gymnasium show that you are fully alive to the necessity for that physical development in your pupils, which is so conducive to health and without which it is almost impossible to strive successfully in the battle of life. The grand specimens of old architecture which meet our eyes on every side in our travels through various presidencies and native states, and the old armours, weapons, pottery and fine articles collected in museums, all testify to the high degree of perfection attained in the arts in ancient India, and to the natural aptitude of the natives of the country for design. These relics of the past will, I hope, act as a wholesome incentive to exertion and urge the rising generation to emulate the skill and patient industry of their ancestors.

The results of the last thirty year's work, as shown in your report, have been so fully recognized both by Government and the public as to justify you in entertaining the liveliest expectations for the future. You have kindly referred to the part I was permitted to take in the furtherance of education in the service of his Highness the Nizam. Whatever I was able to do in that direction was done under the instructions of my august sovereign, whose desire it has ever been and is to secure by every means the happiness and progress of his people. I am glad to know that the cause of education in the Hyderabad State receives the fostering care also of the present Minister Sir Asman Jah Bahadoor. You in the city of the vast population of this Presidency are fortunate in having the care of technical and general education in the hands of a statesman so exceptionally qualified to further their interest as his Excellency Lord Reay. The technical instruction of the industrial population of Europe has been one of the causes which place Eastern countries at a disadvantage in manufactures and commerce. If India is not to lose even the relative position which she now holds, it is necessary that the methods which have been found needful in Europe shall be utilised here, so that the people of this country may not be left altogether behind in the race. In this direction, it seems to me, that it is best for us to apply our energies, for success in this field will give certain and solid results. It is doubtful whether the results will be equally satisfactory or equally certain if we turn aside into the paths of political agitation, striving for those representative institutions which have achieved in Europe only recently after centuries of struggles and revolutions. It is past a 100 years since the French people called together a Congress which was named the States General, and it was thought that Parliamentary Institutions such as existed in England could be transplanted to France in a day. These hopes were disappointed, for the work of ages cannot be done in a year. The French Revolution is not yet complete. We can calculate very well what will be the effect of improving the industrial processes in a city like Bombay, and the Dekkan College of Science leaves us in no doubt as to what will be the outcome of its teaching. It is not altogether so with the teaching of the National Congress which seems to so many of us to be an exotic plant, the fruits of which may prove very bitter.

In conclusion I would only express my best wishes for the welfare of your institution, and trust that it may long enjoy that support from the public and from the Government which it has so well deserved.

MADRAS.

AN OOTACAMUND CASE.—It is said that "Snowdon," the Ootacamund property, about which there has been considerable litigation between the Nizam's Government and Mrs. Morgan for the past three years, will shortly be sold by auction, as the High Court of Madras has rejected Mrs. Morgan's appeal against the decision of the lower court.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—Education being very backward among the large Mahomedan population of Negapatam, especially among the Lubbays, owing to the poverty of the majority and the consequent inability of parents to pay the requisite fees for the education of their children, the Municipal Council has, on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, resolved to exempt from payment of fees the children of Mahomedans whose parents do not earn more than Rs. 15 per mensem, when attending the two Municipal Schools in the town. In order that the distinction may not be invidious the Council has asked for the sanction of Government to make a similar exception in the case of all classes of the community.—*Madras Mail.*

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF A DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.—A correspondent of the Madras *Times*, at Dindigul, writes:—On the 3rd instant, the Deputy Tahsildar and Magistrate of Nellacottah, a place a few miles from Ammanaicanore, Mr. Kahjah Hossain, when going to his Court, was waylaid by a Maravar by caste, an accused in a case pending enquiry before him, and was cut with a bill-hook on both shoulders, slightly on the left, and severely on the right. On a Constable coming up to the rescue, the Maravar cut at him also and inflicted a wound on one arm and under the chin. The Marawar then went for the tailor maistry, whose wife he was in tow with, and who had preferred the complaint pending against him (aforesaid,) accusing him of pelting stones into his house; but, being met by a Vannias (oil merchant,) and being remonstrated with by him, he cut at and inflicted wounds on him also. In this last effort the bill-hook flew away from the handle, and a Mahomedan, coming up from behind him, tilted up the fellow by the legs, whereupon he fell to the ground and was secured, being dealt with anything but gently, and he was then taken into custody. The Joint Magistrate, who was then here, learning what had transpired, hurried into Nellacottah and made enquiries into the matter, and returned. The wounds inflicted on the several individuals above mentioned are not of a dangerous character. The wounded men have gone to Madura to be treated in the hospital there.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JUST ARRIVED, a large stock of assorted FANCY PATTERN BOOTS and SHOES. Moderate prices.—At Hassanally Mulla Hakimjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, New Arcade footpath, Crawford Market.

OUR KIOTO CROCKERY needs no recommendation. liked and approved by all who have seen it. Dinner set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, Rs. 16 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GUN FOR SALE.—A first-rate single barrelled breechloading GUN, by "Tolley and Co." Smoothbore, nearly new, in case complete.—Apply to ROGERS & Co., Fort.

THE LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY says, "Though unsolicited, I can't leave without saying I consider "Fountain Hotel" (Mahableshwar) the best in which I have ever stayed in this Presidency. Service particularly good. Table excellent. Re-opens 10th October.

WANTED, A STEADY COMPOUNDER. Apply immediately. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A good English or European CUTTER—Apply with full particulars to LEWIS, MILNER & Co., Ootacamund.

WANTED, Fort, a couple or other large ROOMS, bath-rooms, and uses of kitchen, open and airy, good entrance indispensable. Moderate rent.—"A. B.," office of this paper.

FRENCH TILES at greatly reduced prices. We are prepared to deliver any quantity at a moment's notice at Rs. 90 per thousand.—SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 109, Meadow's Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—Adjourned Committee Meeting, THIS DAY, 5-30 p.m. To consider Report of the Law Committee.

FOR SALE, a Gold Hunting Watch, by Chatelan, and a lady's gold Watch, by Bennett, maker to the Royal Observatory. Both second-hand.—Apply to HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., 71 Meadows Street.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIX. is an admixture of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of green tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite mix.—DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE for Machine Drawing.—One Master for the day classes. Four assistants for the day classes. One Master for the evening classes. Four assistants for the evening classes. None but persons who are able to teach and are Mechanical Draughtsman need apply with necessary certificates.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian NURSERY GOVERNESS. All found. Liberal wages.—Apply personally to "X.," care of this office.

WANTED, a furnished HOUSE on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, from 1st November, for 6 months or longer.—Address "C. G.," care of this office.

WANTED, a CARDER, for a Mill in Bombay. None need apply who has no practical experience, extending over a long period.—Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

KARACHI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT MASTER qualified to teach up to the VIII. Standard.—Apply with testimonials and state qualifications and salary required, to Revd. A. B. WATSON, Honorary Secretary.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisb e's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE ; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Ices, Tea, Coffee, and Wines.

CLEARANCE SALE for 14 days. All goods greatly reduced.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Ladies' Outfitting Establishment, 25, Medow St., Bombay.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER STILL LEADS ! ! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field ! !—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms Annas 4 each

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5 postage 4 annas.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum street.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 13, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

AT last evening's quotation of 42⅞d. per oz., Silver in London was ¼d. higher compared with Reuter's last previous quotation, and ⅛d. above that received through other channels. Rupee securities continuing to follow the metal in its upward course, advanced yesterday ⅜ per cent. in fours, and one per cent. in 4½ per cents., at £68⅞ and 72½, respectively. All other financial quotations come unchanged. Three lakhs more extra Council Bills on Bombay were sold at 1s. 4⅜d., an advance of 1-16d. on the highest rate obtained on Monday.

The Wheat Market kept steady, and without any change in rates. In Mincing Lane, however, there was some further upward movement, Calcutta Linseed having advanced 6d. per quarter to arrive in a firm market ; while in Rapeseed, which was also firm with quotations nominal, Calcutta Brown to arrive was also 6d. higher, at 38s. per quarter.

COTTON in Liverpool toned down a good deal yesterday, and the market closed quiet, the Sales having aggregated but 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats, the market for which closed firm. With the exception of an advance of 1-16d. in "Good Fair" Tinnevelly spot prices of Cotton came unaltered ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for September-October and November-December and 3-64d. down in all other positions. The Manchester Market is reported to have been strong, but no further advance in prices had taken place.

A decline of 1-16 cent. in ready Mid-Uplands, and of 5 points in December Futures, at 10 7-16 cents. and 9·67 cents. respectively, took place in New York yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, against much heavier arrivals in the two preceding years, say :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts	7,000	23,000	14,800
Three days' do.	25,000	62,000	37,000
Since 1st Sept.	64,000	162,000	91,300

Our local market for ready Cotton has been firm to-day, both spinners and exporters having been buying, and nearly 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands. About half the purchases have been of Karanja, at Rs. 209 ½-14, the other principal lots having been Dharwar, at Rs. 203-5 ; Bengals at Rs. 181-5; Bombay pressed Dhollera, at Rs. 185-6, and a little Western, at Rs. 202. There has been much less enquiry for contracts in the next crop, especially from European buyers, and sellers have in some cases been willing to book at a little below yesterday's extreme rates. We hear of a few transactions between dealers in "Good" Broach contracts, for March, at Rs. 231 ; and in Good Bhownuggur at Rs. 201 for May ; and of Bengals several thousand bales in the aggregate are reported to have been contracted for, at Rs. 169 for "Good," Rs. 179½ for "Fully Good," and Rs. 189 for "Fine," for January delivery.

WHEAT.—Advancing Freights and Exchange, and less buoyant advices from the other side have combined to check export business in this staple, and we have had a quiet market to-day, few transactions being reported, while prices of Pessy and No. 1 Club Delhi have declined one anna per cwt. We quote these descriptions at Rs. 5-3-0, Rs. 5-2-0, and Rs. 4-15-0 per cwt., respectively, other prices remaining unaltered.

SEEDS have not been in request for any description, and a small business is reported at previous rates, the tone of the market, however, being steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	262 bales.
Wheat	42,719 cwts.
Linseed	6,039 "
Rapeseed	8,348 "

FREIGHTS are firm with rates still tending upwards. The Knight of St. George (s) has been fixed for February loading to a picked port at 21s. 6d. and an April steamer for Marseilles at 20s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done to-day for Liverpool at 25s. for October, 24s. for November, and 22s. 6d. for December shipment.

EXCHANGE has further advanced in a strong market. Rates opened at 1s. 4 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for Demand for ready, and 1-32d. higher for future delivery of the latter ; and at 1s. 4⅜d. for 3 months' sight Credits, both ready and forward, and at these rates a fair amount of business was done. Later on one bank came out at 1s. 4 7-16d. for forward Telegraphic which was followed by another seller appearing at 1s. 4 15-32d. for ready and forward Telegraphic, and 1-32d. higher for Demand, at which latter rate we hear that the bazaar and merchants have been free buyers, but sellers of Private Paper seem to be well supplied for both ready and forward needs, which may perhaps tend to check the advance somewhat. Meanwhile the market closed strong, if a little unsettled, pending the result of Council allotments being known at the following quotations for ready and forward business :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·76⅞	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has moved up another 1-16 per cent. to-day in Fours, the cash rate having been steady at 101 3-16, the rates for the near and more distant settlements having been 101⅛ and 101⅞, respectively, with a moderate business passing for the coming account, but little on the other lines. The quotations for 4½ per cent. Paper has been put up to 105½.

SHARES have been a quiet market again to-day, enquiry for Mill scrip having continued languid and the few alterations in our last list are mostly in favour of buyers. Queen Mill shares have declined Rs. 10 each ; and City of Bombay, Lukhmidas Khimji, New Great Eastern, and Ripon are Rs. 5 lower. Presidency have advanced Rs. 15. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 100 up for the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the others. Cooper, Madon are Rs. 3 down. Oriental Life are Rs. 10 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th Sept., as compared with the statement of the 1st Sept., 1888 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 1. Rs.	Sept. 8. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities ..	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	80,67,816	76,74,243
do. at Branches	24,96,997	23,85,061
Other Deposits	2,6,,86,532	2,63,19,533
Post Bills	6,753	9,360
Cash Credits undrawn	6,81,553	3,43,446
Rs.	5,04,92,56	4,93,81,546
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	63,09,057	63,43,290
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	24,04,002	24,74,805
Loans on Security of do.	87,40,177	78,05,657
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	5,513	4,282
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,77,53,396	1,62,27,403
Stamps, &c.	23,743	23,870
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6, 1,847		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000	3,16,790	3,16,847
Bullion	547	547
Cash Balances with Correspondents	17,25,701	12,61,651
Cash and Currency Notes	1,32,13,611	1,49,19,591
	5,04,92,565	4,93,81,546

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	50,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal ...	47,000	500	all	19 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	15,000	500	all	14 do.	800
EXCHANGE BANK .					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Mcng. and Shang. Ki Co poration ...	11,111	100	all	17½ do.	649
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 per	135
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent Stock ...	..	£100	...	..	...
G. I. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	..	£100	...	..	..

INSURACOMPANIESNCE.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065nd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Indian Fire Insurance Co	100	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	200	2,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—September 9, at Hurda, the wife of J. Johnson, Esq., Traffic Department. G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ERRINGTON—BOUSTEAD—September 4, at Christ's Church, Ahmednagar, by the Rev. E. Jenkyns Bowen, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. J. Taylor, S. P. G., R. Errington, Esq., Lieutenant 1st Grenadier Regiment, N. I., third son of G. H. Errington, Esq., of Merry Oak near Southampton, to Essie, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, M.D., F.R.C.S., H. M.'s Indian Army.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

No one who followed the tediously prolonged discussion on the draft University Bill which came to an end the other day needs to be told that the project leaves the Senate a greatly different measure from that which was submitted to them last December. The changes made in it have had two principal results—they have increased the provision made in the original project for the self-government of the University, and they have restricted the provision for the government by the University of the educational institutions affiliated with it. In both respects, we suppose, the Senate have disappointed those who were concerned in the preparation of the Bill, and it is possible that they will not work as hard for the enactment of what they deem a mutilated measure as they would have done had it passed though the Senate in a form more nearly resembling that in which it left their hands. The chief purposes of the Bill have been very clearly defined. Mr. Justice Birdwood, who fought for the Bill unmodified and unamended, with an energy and faith that gained the respect of the Senate, explained its first purpose to be that of self-government. The future Senate, if this Bill become law, will only in part be the creation of Government, and the graduates of the University will have almost as full share in its administration as the municipally enfranchised citizen has in the administration of the Municipality. Then, in the second place, the Bill provided for the expansion or self-growth of the University. Hitherto, Mr. Birdwood insisted, it had not been a University in the true sense of the word, but merely an examining body. What was aimed at was to weld the colleges into one compact organism, in conscious subjection to the will of the University. In the discussion of the sections that bore upon the first purpose of the project the point in issue was chiefly whether more or less of self-governing faculty should be conceded to the University of the future. A vigorous but happily unsuccessful stand was made in favour of dispensing with the qualification of five years' standing which the Bill exacts from graduates who aspire to be on the electoral body. Here, as in other parts of the debate, too great encouragement was given by indiscreet friends of the students to the belief that education falls within the legitimate range of true democratic principles, and the academic duckling who protests that it is entirely for him to choose with what sauce he shall be eaten will find much in this discussion on which to nurture his precocious independence. To most of us, however, a University of men has an advantage over a University of boys, and we can all appreciate Professor Bhandarkar's warning that the conceit of the students would know no bounds if they were told that as soon as they were graduates they were capable of becoming members of the electoral body. We hope that the learned Professor has not thereby brought upon himself the charge of checking the generous ambitions of studious youth. If he has we are pretty sure that all men of sense in the Presidency who care for these things will rally round this candid confessor of unflattering truths. The amendment thus unsparingly condemned stood in the name of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, as did many others to which the Senate gave patient attention and emphatic rejection.

The section defining the qualifications for election to a fellowship was the subject of long and singularly diffuse discussion. The original Bill had proposed to limit eligible candidates to graduates of Indian or British Universities of not less than five years' standing, and holding a Doctor's degree in laws, medicine, or science, a Master's degree in arts or engineering, or a Bachelor's degree in medicine or laws. The Select Committee to whom the Bill had been referred would have been content with simple graduates, or professors of not less than three years' standing in Colleges recognized by the University as qualified to teach the complete course requisite for a degree. The Senate passed neither proposal, preferring a more original than judicious scheme by which fellowships would be accessible to the graduates of any University in the world, to professors of recognized status, and to members of five years' standing of professions in which the University grants degrees. The scheme is fantastic enough to have spared some of the Senators the trouble of caricaturing it. To most of us it must seem that the government of a British University is best left in the hands of British subjects. It is true that the centenary of 1789 is at hand, and that the souvenirs of the flabby comprehensionism which gave *droit de cité* to Tom Paine of Sheffield on the one hand and to Anarchasis Clootz from beyond the Rhine on the other will soon be upon us. But the world is still old-fashioned in many of its ways, even a century after these things, and we look forward with some confidence to the excision of this fantastic suggestion from the Bill, if it reaches "another place," with the approval of all men of good sense, even of those who forgot themselves for a moment and voted for it. There is, indeed, one explanation of the vote of the Senate in favour of the amendment which may go some way towards excusing it. To the majority of the Senate the thirteenth section as it stood in the draft Bill seemed to provide too exacting a standard of eligibility for fellowships. A reasonable alternative to the original section was, however, provided in the amendment prepared by the Select Committee, which might have been debated in wholesome disregard of the rights of the Universities of the world to potential participation in the government of the University of Bombay. The result of basing the discussion upon this singular project was to give a secondary place to what was really essential to the matter—the nature of the qualification for fellowship. A strenuous stand was made by Mr. Birdwood and others for the original proposal. Their objections may be summed up generally in the proposition that to admit simple graduates into the Senate would derogate from the high intellectual standard to which the University must conform. Doubtless the standard would be kept high so long as the qualifications insisted upon included the possession of degrees which are virtually unrepresented in the University. But standards should be sincere as well as strict, and we should except a medical graduate, for example, who complained of the insincerity of a clause which refused eligibility to all the members of his profession except Bachelors of Medicine, of whom there are none in the University, and to M. D.'s, of whom the University has thus far produced one in every ten years. The Bill certainly was capable of improvement here, and we do not think that a general declaration in favour of the maintenance of a high standard was a sufficient answer to specific complaints on points of this kind. Unfortunately the alternative which the Senate has adopted, although it is a departure from the exclusive proposals of the original scheme, is a departure in the wrong direction, and no one seriously supposes that it will take its place in an Act of the Legislature without undergoing large amendment.

The substitution of cumulative voting for the "one man one vote" method proposed in the original draft is expected to assure a fair representation in the Senate of the diverse interests in the University. The omission of section twenty-one, which defines the faculties of which the University is to consist, is not likely to have important results either way. It will be possible to find a place within the quadrilateral of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, for everything that the University is likely to teach in our time, and whether the section had remained or not no one would have seriously contemplated the possibility of an early addition to the four faculties. The discussion of clause twenty led to more important results. It was in this clause mainly that the framers of the Bill had concentrated their provisions for what Mr. Birdwood had spoken of as the expansion and self-growth of the University, and it has left the Senate deprived of some of the most important amongst them. As in the case of the sections conferring self-government upon the University, so in the case of this section conferring upon the University certain powers of supervision and control over the colleges affiliated to it, it was a question of more or less. On the one hand there was a desire that the University should emerge from its present status of an examining and degree-conferring body ; on the other, there was the fear lest in doing this it should take upon itself functions which do not belong to it. A conflict between the colleges and the University seemed to have begun already. The representatives of the colleges spoke distrustfully of the working of the section. It was the Trojan horse which would bring into the University elements hostile to the liberties and the independence of the colleges. The best efforts of the supporters of the Bill to remove suspicions of this kind came to nought, and the section as passed gives the Senate scarcely any of the disciplinary and supervising powers provided for in the draft measure. Whether the powers which are left to the University in the section as it stands are important enough to make it worth while to ask for them to be enacted is a question which does not urgently require answering, since some time must elapse before the Bill appears in Council as a legislative project. There would undoubtedly have been difficulties in the way of working it as it orginally stood, and not least the reluctance of some of the colleges represented in the discussion to be subjected to the new powers which it proposed to confer on the Senate. We do not, for example, quite see how an educational polity like that of the Jesuits, which contributes so largely to the academic life of Bombay, could have been made to harmonize with the system that this section seemed designed to bring into being. The bye-laws and regulations touching the educational operations of that society are made elsewhere, and the University would be clever if in attempting to carry out the provisions of this section it did not come in conflict with them. And it is not at St. Xavier's alone and in colleges of its class that similar difficulties might arise if the laudable desire to bring the University into closer relations with the colleges were to be too hastily given effect to.

THERE is every reason to hope that a prophylactic against cholera has been found by Dr. Gamaleia, a Russian pupil of M. Pasteur. At a recent meeting of a French Academy of Science M. Janssen, who presided, before calling on M. Pasteur to read an important communication from a Physiologist of Odessa, stated that Russia was the first amongst the nations to enter upon the path opened up by M. Pasteur, establishing at Odessa a laboratory for vaccination against hydrophobia, where the new methods were followed up. Dr. Gamaleia had studied in Paris at the Ecole Normale. The paper communicated by the Russian *savant* was in French and read by M. Pasteur, who gave his full approval of the deductions drawn by him from the experiments made, which are to be repeated in Paris. Recently, during the progress of the discussion of the question whether cholera is contagious we cited many eminent authorities whose testimony has shown that it is impossible to inoculate birds or animals with the cholera virus. Dr. Klein and others have swallowed with entire immunity large quantities of the cholera microbe which provokingly left the experimenters without even a passing shiver as a reward for their temerity. The first thing to be done before inventing an antidote is to find a poison which needs a prophylactic. If ordinary cholera virus be innocuous it must be intensified up to danger point ; then there is something that can be dealt with. The Russian doctor knowing that the poison of rabies is intensified and made inconceivably virulent by being passed through a rabbit, proceeded to make experiments of a similar kind with regard to the virus of cholera. It was regarded as a triumph of science when the French doctors in Egypt succeeded in inoculating a single hen with that disease. Dr. Koch who discovered the cholera germ for Prince Bismarck failed so signally in transmitting it that he held that it was impossible to inoculate animals with cholera. Pigeons are as insusceptible to the cholera virus as other birds ; it has no effect on them. But when the virus has been passed through a guinea-pig it produces in the pigeon a species of dry cholera which results in an exfoliation of the surface of the intestines. In the blood of pigeons so affected the microbe is found. A drop of the pigeon's blood will kill healthy birds in from eight to twelve hours. By passing this intensified virus through a guinea-pig it becomes still more concentrated, and much smaller quantities will kill. All pigeons and guinea-pigs without exception succumb to this intensified cholera poison. Yet against this double distilled poison there is a certain antidote—the undeveloped ordinary virus of cholera. By vaccinating the pigeon twice with ordinary cholera virus, first in the pectoral muscles and afterwards in the abdominal cavity, the pigeon takes no harm, and it is then proof against the most virulent form of the virus, which would without the vaccination have proved certainly fatal. This is a singular example of the principle *similia similibus curantur*. A great step has been gained when it is established that cholera will ward off cholera if it be taken betimes in proper doses. But Dr. Gamaleia, again following the footsteps of M. Pasteur, has succeeded in improving the quality of this unfailing prophylactic, getting it as completely under control as any chemical agent prepared in a laboratory. By cultivating the sublimated virus which has passed through a guinea-pig and through a carrier pigeon, and again through a guinea-pig, until it has become lethal beyond conception, it is put in a nourishing broth, where it is cultivated with care. It is then heated up to one hundred and twenty degrees for twenty minutes so as to kill every microbe. If this sterilised substance be given to guinea-pigs and pigeons in certain moderate quantities it will kill them with choleraic symptoms ; but there will be no microbes. If the dose which is deadly when given at once, be given in portions with an interval of two or three or four days, the pigeons do not die. They are cholera proof, and can resist even the intensified virus. The system succeeds more easily with the guinea-pigs. As the vaccine is sterilised this means of preventing cholera is not only certain but safe, and it can be apportioned in any quantity which experiment may show to be best adapted to secure a complete immunity from cholera. The Russian doctor is of opinion that the system will effectively safeguard mankind against Asiatic cholera. He proposes to practise upon himself when he goes to Paris in November to repeat his experiments in presence of M. Pasteur. The French Commission of medicine and surgery will pursue the enquiry into the system, and M. Pasteur feels entire confidence in its success. In India there are abundant opportunities of testing by experiment the results arrived at in Odessa, and it is to be hoped that they will be turned to profitable account.

NEWS coming from Meshed *via* Teheran that Ishak Khan—who when last heard of was in flight or in hiding—is now marching on Kabul, where the Amir Abdul Rahman is said to be lying ill, cannot be accepted as quite certainly true. The troops which Ishak hoped to bring with him in his revolt refused to follow, and retired to Herat. It is not said that these troops have changed their minds and decided to throw in their fortune with a chief whose position had become apparently desperate. Where then will he find a force with which to march on Kabul ? The standing army of the Amir would have to be encountered on the way, and he has no artillery. The Amir's regulars are well armed with sniders, the gift of the Government of India, and as they are paid with something approaching to regularity, they may be depended upon to give a good account of any hasty levies of tribesmen that Ishak might be able to scrape together in Turkistan. The Amir's illness is always heard of when a movement against his power is on foot ; but his Highness's gout gets better when the heads of his enemies are falling from their shoulders.

THE breach in the Eastern Company's cable near Aden has been repaired.

A HYDERABAD paper says that the guarantee fund of the old railway, amounting to about fifteen lakhs of rupees, which is deposited with official trustees in England, will shortly be realised and paid over to his Highness's Government, as there are no longer any claims to be liquidated from it.

THE *Deccan Times* hears that the researches into the history of some of the claims before the Debt Commission, which Sir Asman Jah directed to be made some months since, have disclosed some very remarkable facts. The results are being embodied in a report for submission to his Highness's Government, which will probably be ready in a month or so. There is said to be most conclusive evidence that many of the claims are absolutely baseless.

A CERTAIN Rudolph Kleinpaul has published a book in Leipsic advocating a general system of signs, founding it on very original combinations. Some of his illustrations are amusing. It may be news to many, for example, that the Berlin ladies have a significant mode of sticking postage stamps on letters. The following will give some idea of this "postage-stamp language" :—The stamp in the usual place—that is, on the top right-hand corner of the envelope—means : when upright, "I desire your friendship" ; across, "Do you love me ?" ; upside down, "Don't write again ;" crooked, "Write at once." When the stamp is at the bottom corner on the right hand it means : if upright, "Your love makes me happy." When it is on the left top corner it means : if upright, "I love you ;" across, "My heart is another's ;" upside down, "Good day, my darling." When it is on the bottom left-hand corner it means : upright, "Fidelity will be rewarded ;" across, "Do not leave me alone in my sorrow ;" upside down, "You have withsood all trials." When the stamp is on the same line as the surname of the address it means : if upright, "Accept my love ;" across, "I long to see you ;" upside down, "I am engaged."

MR. BRADLAUGH, whose Parliamentary struggle left him with a heavy debt, publishes the following in the *National Reformer* respecting his obligations and the possibility of his having to terminate his Parliamentary career : "Many folks write me as though, now Parliament stood adjourned, I could be easily taking holiday and rest. I wish this were possible, but in truth I have to work very hard to reduce my debts and live. I shall, I hope, have four and a half days' fishing in Loch Long from midday on Monday, September 3, to the morning of Saturday, the 8th ; but this short holiday is more than counterbalanced by the heavy lecturing work of the recess. This week, for example, I address

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ISHAK KHAN MARCHING ON CABUL.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 10.

The Agent of the British Government at Meshed reports that Ishak Khan is marching on Cabul, and that the Ameer Abdul Rahman is lying ill.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the Cotton crop in ten Cotton states is 83 13-16 per cent. The crop has been damaged by drought, rust and caterpillar. The picking has been delayed by unfavourable weather.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

SEPT. 11.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, nominated by the Chicago Convention, has issued his Electoral Manifesto, in which he promises to revise and modify the tariff, to maintain wages by discriminating duties, and to restrict foreign labour. He opposes Chinese immigration, and in conclusion says he is confident that firm and dignified diplomacy will result in a prompt and peaceful solution of the Fisheries Question.

SURRENDER OF DINIZULU.

DURBAN, SEPT. 11.

Dinizulu has surrendered himself to the Transvaal authorities on condition that he is not delivered up to the British.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Colonel Sir Francis De Winton has been appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

SEPT. 11.

Various arrests have been made by the police in connection with the Whitechapel murders, and it is believed they include the murderer.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has gone to Vienna, and will accompany the Emperor Francis Joseph to the military manœuvres at Belovar.

ACCIDENTS ON THE HOOGHLY.

LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

A terrible accident, accompanied with loss of lives, occurred, at 10 o'clock this morning, on the river Hooghly. Hurry Mohun Roy's steam ferry Ostrich was crossing from Koila Ghat, Calcutta, to Telkul Ghat, Howra, when midstream she suddenly collided with an empty boiler floating down the river. No one knows whence it came. The Ostrich was trying to extricate herself from her perilous position when the Port Commissioner's thirty-ton steam crane, which was on the starboard side of the steamer Clan Macgregor and invisible to the crew of the Ostrich, came sweeping down the bows of the Clan Macgregor, and caught the Ostrich, driving her on to a buoy close by, on touching which the Ostrich heeled over and disappeared under surface. She had sixty passengers, including two European ladies. The steam crane immediately reversed its engines and picked up ten passengers, while native boats from either bank succeeded in rescuing fourteen more. Four police boats had gone down the river in search of other passengers. The ebb was running fearfully strong at the time of the accident. On witnessing the accident, a large number of persons at Telkul Ghat crowded on the landing stage of the Ostrich. It suddenly gave way under their weight, precipitating many into the river, but the water being low they were all saved.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 12.

A melancholy accident, says the *Pioneer*, happened at Calcutta yesterday morning. A ferry steamer, belonging to Messrs. Hoar, Miller and Co., collided opposite Howrah with a dredger and sank. The boat was carrying over 200 passengers, and several lives were lost.

FIRE AT THE SIMLA CLUB.

The inquiry into the burning of the Simla new Club has established the fact that the fire was accidental. Its origin has not been discovered.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

Captain Goold Adams, of the Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Superintendent of Army Signalling with the Hazara Field Force.

THE KABUL MISSION.

Some doubt still hangs over the Kabul Mission whether it goes or does not. In the meantime the number of those who question whether the cost of the compliment to the Amir will not be dear to the State both actually and potentially seems to be on the increase.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 12.

The appeals preferred to the High Court by Kunjan Menon, late Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, and Kuni Pakki, against the judgment of the additional Sessions Judge, came on to-day before a full bench of five judges. The court was crowded. Mr. Willie Grant, assisted by Sankara Nair and Sankara Menon, appeared for the Sub-Judge, and Mr. Wedderburn for the second prisoner. The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Grant addressed the court on behalf of the first prisoner. The whole day was occupied in stating the grounds of the appeal and commenting on the evidence.

GOVERNMENT PLEADERSHIP OF MADRAS.

[illegible] Subramania Iyer, member of the [illegible] appointed to act as Government [illegible] absence of Mr. Powell.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The South in their first innings made only 44, Twiss scoring 10 and Kilkelly 15. In the second innings Twiss was caught by Bailey from Wilkins for 12. Captain Morrice was stumped by Bailey, and bowled by Barton, 19. Swayne run out, 20. Muir-Mackenzie caught by Barton, and bowled by Wilkins. Extras 8; total 84. The North therefore won by an innings and 122 runs.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

Heavy rain interrupted the Polo Tournament, the projected tie not being played.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 31st August, left here to-day, for Bombay, at 4 p.m., and the s. s. Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee this afternoon.

LISBON, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha passed here this evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon left here for Bombay this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

7lb. Shirtings	5-1-0
8⅓ „	6-1-0
40s. Mules Twist	0-9½
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅜
4½ per cent. „	72½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	42½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Communication with Aden restored.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 11.

10 p.m.	77·2

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

6 a.m.	76·8
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	82·9

THE system of betting on the day's run practised, according to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, on board the floating hotels of the Atlantic, opens the door to many forms of dishonesty. The simple sweepstakes, familiar to all who go down to the sea in ships, is neither sufficiently profitable nor sufficiently exciting. In the first place, five shillings is paid for the privilege of drawing a number, and then the numbers drawn are put up to auction, the purchaser paying half the money to the seller, the other half into the pool. It is suggested that the bidding for unlikely numbers may be artificially run up by a ring of gamblers knowing enough to hold the likely numbers; and this is only one of many temptations which such a system obviously presents. Where large sums are at stake it is even conceivable that the officers of the ship might be bribed either to "pull" her (so to speak) or to falsify the record of the run. We are far from insinuating that it would be easy to find officers who would lend themselves to such swindling; but they should place themselves above suspicion by discouraging the game to the utmost of their power. If all else failed, they could always checkmate the gamblers by declining to post the run.

A PHYSICIAN brings to notice in this way an unpleasant aspect of the controversy raised by Mrs. Caird:—"Can Mrs. Caird, he asks, have had any practical experience of the working of free love amongst the masses in large cities? My long experience in the medical profession has brought me constantly to the doors and chambers of the sick living in this state of *collage*. It is shocking to state, but nevertheless it is true, that thousands upon thousands are now living in London in 'free love,' and, with very few exceptions, they are leading most unhappy lives, and are steeped in misery and crime. Unfortunately, cases crop up daily showing us how soon free love turns to free hatred, and free fights, and then winds up at the police-courts. But this is not the worst feature of the case. Personal experience convinces me that at least 12 per cent. of the population of London are "nipped in the bud,' and prevented from arriving at maturity."

MADAME PELOUSE, a millionaire, who visited India a year or two since, and the sister of M. Wilson, has been declared a bankrupt by the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine. Madame Pelouse was able to prove, in order to bring herself under the jurisdiction of the Court, that she had been trading for three years in Sparkling wines known as "Sparkling Chenonceaux." She did not merely sell the produce of her estate, which would not have constituted her a trader within the meaning of the law, but she sent it to Remiset, in the Charente, where it was prepared. The tribunal met this morning, and decided to accept the petition. M. Beauge was appointed trustee. The assets consist of the Chenonceau estate, the estates of Vallois, and of a town residence in Paris. The private and commercial debts amount to 120,000*l.*, and are not covered by the assets. The historical Chateau of Chenonceau, a pearl of the Renaissance, is to be sold at an upset price of 8,000*l.* The sale is to take place at Tours on September 15.

DELHI and the district have lately been visited by an epidemic of murder. The first case occurred about six weeks ago, when a *jat* was murdered and the body thrown into a well, after the legs had been tied together and the *dhoti* round the waist, weighted with stones, in order to sink the corpse. The details of the next case, which happened about a week later, are similar to the above. In the third case three men robbed a fellow-traveller of all his possessions, and then strangled him and threw the body into a well. The murderers in this case were subsequently arrested while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen property. In the fourth case one women strangled another during a quarrel about some jewellery. In the fifth and last case the *chamar*, who is now in the lock-up, and who has resolved to starve himself to death, is accused of murdering his wife by cutting her throat with a knife. He has a knife wound on his hand, said to have been received during the struggle with the women. He still persists in taking no food, but is forced to drink a seer of milk a day. He is becoming very weak.

THE ST. LEGER.

LATEST BETTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

5 to 2	against	Ayrshire.
3 to 1	„	Seabreeze.
10 to 2	„	Orbit.
100 to 7	„	Zanzibar.
100 to 6	„	Ossory.
25 to 1	„	Estafette.
40 to 1	„	Stronvar.
50 to 1	„	Love in Idleness.
110 to 100	on	Ayrshire and Seabreeze, coupled—taken.
2 to 1	on	Ayrshire, Seabreeze, and Orbit, offered.

THE St. Leger Stakes was run for at Doncaster yesterday afternoon, on the old St. Leger course. There were 193 subscribers. The following was the result:—

Seabreeze	1
Chillington	2
Zanzibar	3

The following is a history of the favourites Seabreeze, ch. f by Isonomy—St. Marguerite, which ran second in the one Thousand Guineas on May 4, is the property of Lord Calthorpe, appeared in public last year no less than ten times, and was successful on five occasions. She made her *debut* in the Fitz William Stakes, at the Newmarket Cravon Meeting, for which she started favourite, but could only get third, a length behind the winner. She was more successful on her second appearance, which was in the Thirtieth Ascot Biennial Stakes, which she won by five lengths, beating seven others. At the same meeting she ran second to Friar's Balsam in the New Stakes, Ayrshire being third; and again in the July Stakes at the Newmarket July Meeting she was second to Friar's Balsam, beaten by three parts of a length. At the Goodwood Meeting, she won the Ham Stakes by a length and a half from two others, but at the Derby Meeting, in the Harrington Stakes, was only third to Galore, who won by six lengths, Seabreeze giving the winner a stone. At the Newmarket 1st October Meeting she beat Nina by three lengths in the Buckingham Stakes with odds of 10 to 1 laid on him, and the same day she also won the Boscawen Stakes by a neck, beating four others. At the same meeting she beat seven others in the Fortieth Triennial Produce Stakes, this being her last win in the season, as on her next appearance in the Middle Park Plate she only got third to Friar's Balsam, Hazlehatch being second.

Zanzibar, b f by Sterling-Lady Paramount, Lord Calthorpe's (!) is little known. Her first performance was securing a third place in the Houghton Stakes, at the New-Market Houghton Meeting, being beaten by Zama and Fiasco. She does not appear to have run again.

Orbit is the property of the Duke of Westminster, by Bend Or *ex* Fair Alice, was bred by his Grace, and only appeared five times last season, in three of which he was successful. He made his *debut* in the Stockbridge Post Sweepstakes, but was beaten by a neck by Simon Pure. After that he did not appear again till the Newmarket 1st October Meeting, where he ran unplaced in the Ross Memorial Stakes, won by Sky Pilot. His first victory was at the Kempton Park October Meeting, where, carrying 7st. 11lb., he won the Champion Nursery Handicap, seven furlongs by four lengths, beating eleven others. He followed this up at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting by winning the Criterion Nursery Handicap, six furlongs, by two lengths, nine others being behind him; and his last win was in the Doveridge Stakes at Derby, one mile, where, carrying 9st. 5lb., he won by three lengths, giving nearly a stone weight to three others.

Ayrshire is the property of the Duke of Portland, by whom he was bred, and his record as a two-year-old is an undoubtedly good one, many of the best judges having always declared that he was a superior colt to Friar's Balsam, but owing to an accident he was unable to meet this colt for the great two-year-old races last year—the Middle Park Plate and the Dewhurst Plate—so the question could never be finally decided. Ayrshire made his first appearance on the turf last year at the Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting where, in the Whitsuntide Plate, value £4,725, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, he ran third to Mr. Baird's Briarwood, who won by a neck with Lord Zetland's colt, by Isonomy, Ellangowan, since called Caerlaverock, second, who was a head in front of him; Ayrshire, starting favourite at 5 to 2 against him. His next appearance was in the New Stakes at Ascot, where he again ran third, Friar's Balsam winning in a canter by three lengths, and Seabreeze being second. These were the only two defeats which the horse suffered, as on his next appearance he won the Bibury Club Homebred Stakes, beating two others by a length; next, at the Windsor Meeting, he won the Royal Plate, five furlongs, by three lengths, beating six others, and followed this up by winning the Chesterfield Stakes, at the Newmarket July Meeting, carrying 9st. 3lbs., and beating four others. His final appearance last year was at Goodwood, where he won the Prince of Wales's Stakes by three lengths, beating five others, and his last appearance was in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, one of the longest two year-old races of the year which he won by two lengths, amongst those behind him being Caerlaverock. His engagements for this season, though they do not include the Grand Prix de Paris, are very numerous, among them being, besides the Derby, the St. Leger and the Lancashire Plate of £11,000 at Manchester. As a matter of course, he was made a strong favourite for the Derby, in which he will not have to meet any horses of note beyond those he defeated for the Two Thousand. Ayrshire was ridden in the Two Thousand by John Osborne, who had already won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1857 on Vedette, in 1869 on Pretender, in 1871 and 1872 on Bothwell and Prince Charlie, and in 1875 on Cambello, but this is the first time that one of Hampton's progeny has been successful, though last year his stock won the Derby, the Oaks, and the One Thousand Guineas.

THE accounts of the murder of Mr. Dalgleish in April last, on the other side of the Karakoram Pass stated that there were two or three persons in the tent along with Dad Mahomed Khan, the actual murderer. One of these, the Punjabi fakir, who is supposed to have been concerned in the crime, has been captured and brought in to Ladak; and the Government of India having brought pressure to bear for the arrest of the others, it appears that the Wazir of Ladak has now started out with a small body of troops for the purpose of apprehending them. It is impossible, the *Pioneer* remarks, to say what his prospects of success are. Dad Mahomed Khan himself is probably hiding in Russian territory, and it is quite possible may fall into the hands of the authorities there.

INDUSTRIAL prospects at home continue to improve. A recent commentator on the economic situation writes:—"It is certain that the general rate of wages is rising, for skilled labour is better employed, —well employed, in fact—and as soon as the demand for labour a little outruns the supply the rate of wages tends to rise. Before long, then, we may expect to find the cost of production in various trades rising with the cost of labour, following which there may, or should be, a rise in prices to correspond with the increased cost of production. At the same time those earners of wages whose surplus income has grown larger will live better or more rapidly, and will throw a demand upon various trades, so that employment will increase even with a rise in wages. The tide of wages appears to be turning once more, and for the next year or so it seems likely that a rise of prices may begin in the retail trades and gradually come to affect quotations in the wholesale markets also. As yet the rise of wages is not distinct enough, and has not acted so materially upon prices generally as to influence the course of the money market. Next year it may be time to point out that advanced wages and advanced prices, especially retail prices, augment the turn-over of money and tend to produce higher rates of interest."

LONDON NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 25.

I SEE that a German resident in India has written to the *Bombay Gazette* complaining that I have done injustice to the Emperor of Germany in declaring that his reign promised to become the apotheosis of militarism, and that the pickel-baube was henceforth to be more and more the German Ark of the Covenant. Nothing, it was alleged, could be further from the fact—as witness the pious words with which the young Kaiser concluded one of his speeches. To support the reasonableness of the view I expressed concerning the present Emperor there is need to examine the archives of his family history: his Imperial Majesty is daily justifying it himself. He is for ever on the move thoughout his dominions: for what purpose? Is his object to advance civil and religious liberty in a land of thought-penal laws and *judenhatze*? Far from it. He careers with comet-like swiftness from barrack-room to barrack-room, from mess-table to mess-table, and concludes the inspections and the feasts he so much enjoys by jingo utterances of the most unsparing kind. The young Emperor is becoming a danger to European peace. With Bismarck manufacturing scares about alleged Russian war-movements and Bismarck's master shouting about the territory obtained from France Europe is more like a volcano liable to break out at any moment than it has ever before been. The vaporising remarks made by William II. about the whole German people dying, giving up their lives by millions, rather than allow a square mile of Alsace and Lorraine to go back to France constitute a serious danger, not merely in themselves but also in the attitude of mind, the want of self-control, the fury, which they evince in a man who, of all others, should be the embodiment of prudence, gravity, and self-respect. For the sake of millions—deeply concerned but with no power of control—I wish your correspondent were right in his estimate of Kaiser William's character and that I am wrong.

Thanks to the *Daily Telegraph's* well arranged and carefully manipulated summer correspondence, the question of marriage is very much with us. I am not, however, intending to give you a *réchauffé* of *D. T.* moralisings, but to make those moralisings the excuse for drawing attention to a marriage commenced two days ago in these words:—"On the 6th inst., at Upton-on-Severn, Rosamond Dale, only surviving daughter of the late Robert Dale Owen, to Laurence Oliphant." There are many points about that marriage to make it remarkable. The "spirits" ought to be in high glee. Even America has never produced so ardent a believer in spiritualism as the late Robert Dale Owen and his household, while as for Laurence Oliphant, he is simply a ghost incarnate, or rather the vehicle through which spirits influence a material sphere. It may be fervently hoped that inhabitants of the spirit world suffer none of the pangs of jealous humanity, else must the late Mrs Oliphant just now be in a bad way. The months are not many since Laurence Oliphant sat in a small cottage on one of the mountains of Lebanon, his own mind a blank while his pen was busy transcribing a scheme of religion which the spirit of his so lately deceased wife was dictating. Nowhere in the world would one have more expected faithfulness and entire consecration to a departed help-meet, seeing that the departure was one in name only, and that communion was daily and hourly kept up, than in the case of Laurence Oliphant. No doubt it is all right, and our best wishes should and do go out to the newly-married and greatly-gifted couple, but one doesn't quite understand it or realise where the gain of spiritualism comes in if the Apostles of the creed are even as these others—the unbelievers and the sceptics—carnally-minded and lovers of the flesh.

If any man should rail at our dead season and scornfully deride the intellectual and social barrenness which have overtaken us now that Parliament has risen and the moors are tenanted, let him be anathema. We have really the most exciting of topics to engage our attention. Everybody knows that when a question is discussed by correspondents of the *Times* in "leaded" type it takes rank with matters which upset Cabinets, shake dynasties, alter the map of Europe. We have two such questions now: they are being discussed with a gravity and with advantages of type and position which cannot fail to result in much benefit to the world at large. One of them is the opening of churches all day and every day as refuges for the pious and the homeless. The other also has to do with churches, not as places of hap-hazard prayer, but as edifices for public worship, and the point of thrilling importance is whether males and females shall be allowed to sit together as they join in devotion. I am sorry to say that so far as I have read the correspondence I find it marked more by a morbid pruriency than aught else. It is not "proper," we are told, for young ladies to sit near young gentlemen in church. Young people, when they sit together in church, do so "perhaps for a purpose not wholly unconnected with courtship": courtship, proper enough, no doubt, under some circumstances, should "not be carried on, as is too often the case, in the galleries or within the friendly shelter of the old-fashioned pew"; "it should at least be suspended at the church door." There is much more of the same sort of stuff, but I think I had better stop. Such pruriency may be all very well for a paper circulating in Christian England: for India, it may afford occasion for the enemy to blaspheme! To me such notions seem to savour of the worst features of those countries where women are held in subjection because they cannot be trusted. I also wonder what our novelists have been doing that they have left love-making in church to be discovered by a prosaic Chairman of the Council for Free and Open Sittings!

I am informed that a deputation is being organized to visit India, Australia, and New Zealand, with the object of interesting Highlanders abroad in the Crofter question. The deputation will include one or two Crofters, and will probably be accompanied by Dr. Macdonald, M.P. for Rosshire, and Treasurer of the Crofter Aid Fund. It was also intended to visit America, but owing to the Presidential election that part of the town has been abandoned. The same or a similar deputation will probably go to the United States next year.

COMMISSIONS ON MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a para. in your issue of to-day, in connection with a suit filed in the Madras High Court by one Venkata Subhaia against Raja Gajapati Rao for recovering Rs. 5,000 in consideration of his bringing about the marriage of the defendant's daughter with the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, will you permit me to draw the attention of your readers and those connected with the suit to a very important and well-considered decision given by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine on Monday last. In that case a woman, named Dulari, sought to recover Rs. 2,500 as money promised to her in consideration of her giving a girl, named Luxmi, whose guardian she was, in marriage to the defendant. She further sought for leave to sue *in forma pauperis*. Defendant's counsel contended that such a contract was not valid, and not enforceable in law, and therefore the petitioner ought not to be allowed to sue. There seems to have been no reported decision in any of the Indian Law Reports, except one in Indian Law Reports, Vol X., Calcutta, page 1056, where Chief Justice Garth incidentally says that he thought such contracts were not valid. But that point did not directly arise in that case. However, defendant's counsel pointed out a judgment of Mr. Justice Scott, delivered in 1884, wherein he held that contracts for the recovery of marriage brocage were not enforceable in a court of law. This decision is unfortunately not reported. Mr. Justice Jardine, relying on that decision, and also citing English authorities, once for all had decided that such contracts are not valid under sec. 23 of the Contract Act, and dismissed the plaintiff's petition with costs.

I believe, this point is now authoritatively settled, and I trust in the interest of numberless dupes who pay large sums under pressure to marriage-brokers, this decision of Mr. Justice Jardine confirming, as it does, the decision of another Judge of the Bombay High Court, will receive the widest possible publicity at your hands. If once it is known that such contracts are not enforceable in our courts of justice, the nefarious trade of marriage-brocage will receive a serious check, and in time die out. The system of giving girls in marriage to the highest bidder will receive its death-below, and unprincipled men who go about seeking young girls of poor parents to be married to a rich old man will seek a more honest and less mischievous occupation. I trust, Sir, you will exert yourself in the interest of helpless young girls who have heartless parents or guardians, by giving a wide publicity to the decision referred to above, and thus help to root out a most objectionable trade.

Sept. 12. VERAX.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

ON Monday Mr. Branson concluded his address on the Dabir case, and to-day, as he undertook to do when the last adjournment was granted, to speak to the Sindekar case, which was a case involving more witnesses than the former. So soon as the magistrate took his seat therefor Mr. Branson opened his address, and at the outset asked his worship to bear in mind in dealing with this case one fact, which made the whole thing appear as an utter fabrication. It was stated by Mr. Pense that an inquiry had been started in May—a confidential inquiry, he said. Now a confidential inquiry was a contradiction in terms. So soon as an inquiry was started it lost the nature of secrecy and was known to several persons and indeed to Mr. Crawford. He must have known of it, and it was therefore highly improbable that he would let himself fall into a trap of this kind—a simple plot—in July. Sathe was the moving spirit in this case it seemed, and all through the case he played an important part. But the whole evidence was an improbable story. It was absurd to suppose that the man who had repeatedly petitioned the Commissioner, as had been shown, with success, would now go to work in the manner he alleged. "The times were changed," he said. He had heard so and would have the court believe that having heard this ridiculous story he had been reduced to such a state of imbecility that he forsook the legitimate course he had formerly adopted and went and did this rash and culpable thing. The story was as incredible as it was ridiculous—so ridiculous indeed that it could not but be untrue. The story as to the letters of indroduction was ludicrous in the extreme. The only two persons who knew anything of these letters contradicted one another as to their contents, and the convenient part of it was that they were destroyed. The whole story of the letters was utterly objectless, and he felt sure the court would come to the conclusion that this portion of the case was as false as the rest. The evidence of Joshi as to the proceedings at the interview between Sindekar and accused was too absurd to be credited for a moment. Was it likely that any one about to undertake an illegal act would let a third person hear what took place? It was this: Sindekar's brother goes to accused and says: "I am the brother of Sindekar who has been transferred." "Yes," was the reply, "has he not his eyes opened yet? I have had him transferred purposely;' on which the other one asked "How much do you want?" and the reply was Rs. 2,000. He ridiculed the story, and then Mr. Branson contrasted very carefully and very fully the depositions of Sindekar and the witnesses called on his behalf. Agashi he looked upon as a wholly untrustworthy witness. He then proceeded to review that portion of Sindekar's evidence as to the marriages which he said he had in contemplation for his son and relative. Mr. Branson remarked that he had experienced some difficulty in ascertaining how many girls witness "had in his eye," and when it transpired there was only one girl for two boys, and he tried to find out who the girl was, witness hesitated and wavered, until at last he thought it would be safe to name a relative. "But," said Mr. Branson, "I was reminded of the celebrated Mrs Harris, of whom Betsy Prig had remarked 'which I don't believe there is no sich person.'" The story of the two relatives as to their meeting at the Nasick Railway station was exceedingly amusing. One said "I found you," the other "No, it was I who met you," and to the bottom of this matter they never got. The contradictions as to this interview were so glaring that the whole story could not be entertained for a moment. The two witnesses seemed to have consulted one another as to what they would say on all points but this, which had been forgotten. He contended that the interview never took place at all, and if this were so, then the journey to Poona never took place. This part of the case which he analysed minutely seemed to him to break down entirely. Mr. Branson then referred to the alleged interview between Sindekar, Hanmantrao, and Mr. Crawford. The whole statement, he maintained, was an idle attempt to explain the existence of the petition which was presented and which was acted upon. But the entire evidence on this point, as on all other material points, was that of tainted witnesses interested in bringing about what Babaji had threatened to bring about, if possible, the imprisonment of Hanmantrao. He pointed out that Mr. Pense and Karkha seemed to have been called only as an after-thought; important witnesses though they were they were never named as probable witnesses by Mr. Ommaney when laying his information. This was enough to throw suspicion on their statements. But it was known that Government had suspended a high official, and it was thought by natives generally that they would spare no pains to bring their charges home to him. So to help Government to do this seemed to them to have been their duty. He thought it would have been more consistent of Mr. Perse with his professed gratitude had he warned Mr. Crawford of what was going on. The "confidential inquiry" had only to do with events of the past, and either this interview of Sindekar's had never taken place, or Mr. Pense had been guilty of treachery. Sindekar's evidence was of the boldest description, but what there was of it was not consistent with Mr. Pense's statement, and when the details of the interview were considered, his worship, he was sure, would come to the conclusion that it was either a fabrication or a plot. He called attention to the multiplicity of witnesses which seemed to point in the latter direction, that was, if what had been said was true, merely to make the plot the more effectual. Finally, under the circumstances, he asked the court, even if he did not offer evidence for the defence, to give a verdict in favour of the accused, for he did not think the court could come to the conclusion that there was reasonable proof of his guilt. Mr. Branson then stated that Mr. Crawford had volunteered to give evidence, he challenged Government to cross-examine him, and to find out anything of the nature of that which was alleged against him, and he would also call relatives of the accused to prove that Kantikar and Yadharao endeavoured to induce accused and his family to make statements. Mr. Branson concluded his speech by a quarter to one o'clock, and Mr. Crawford was then called. Some little delay, however, occurred, and it was 2-15 when Mr. Crawford was sworn. He looked in good health, and was accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Lynch. He was then examined by Mr. Branson, and though he replied readily to questions, did so in a voice which was barely audible. He denied knowledge of Dabir even by sight. He only knew of him through this case. His whole story was an abominable falsehood; there was not a single word of truth in it; it was a gross and abominable invention; a perjury from beginning to end. The accused had never even mentioned Dabir's name to him, and had certainly never attempted to influence him on Dabir's behalf. His promotion was made in the usual way. He thought he would know Sindekar from his "sneaking countenance." He denied that he ever visited him in company with Hanmantrao. Sindekar waited on him alone, and presented a petition which annoyed him very much. On consideration he promised to grant it temporarily, and endorsed it to that effect. The long rigmarole was Mr. Pense's writing. There was not a shadow of truth in the allegation that the transfer was ordered for the purpose of extorting money; it was an abominable lie. The assertion that Hanmantrao obtained Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of procuring this cancel lation for me or with my knowledge was a tissue of lies. He had transferred Sindekar because of a complaint he had received accusing Sindekar of making over-collections for the Chopda Infirmary; in other words, for the extortion of money in excess of the requirements. He also ascertained that he had both property and relatives in the Nasik District, and the course had been recommended to him. He removed the Jowli man on Mr. Grant's suggestion. The accused had never mentioned Sindekar's name to him in reference to this transfer, and had never attempted to use influence with him on Sindekar's behalf—not one word had passed between them on the subject. To every allegation made by the prosecution connection the informant with Hanmantrao and himself he gave the lie direct, and alleged that the promotion of Dabir and transfer of Sindekar were made legitimately and according to the usual course.

Subjoined is a full report of to-day's proceedings:—

MR. BRANSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Branson, in continuing his address this morning, said he had now to deal with Sindekar's case, a case which on the face of it, bore the stamp and impress of fabrication, from beginning to end, a fabrication carefully, but as the event had shown, not wisely directed to procure as many witnesses as possible to speak to the various details which composed the case, a fabrication which had actually resulted in there being no less than nine witnesses to come forward to give evidence as to the committal of this particular offence. The offence was of a nature which those who were engaged in it would do their very utmost to keep as secret as possible, and confine its knowledge to as few as possible. If a man intended to commit an offence of that sort, he would take care that no one knew of it but the parties directly engaged in it. But here they had no less than nine persons who had been brought forward to give evidence in this particular case, a circumstance which of itself would at once arouse suspicion in ordinary minds. Then there was another glaring improbability to which the learned counsel said he might draw the court's attention at the outset. The knew from Pense that Government had actually instituted enquiries into the charges made against Mr. Crawford in the month of May. Pense said he had been told by Mr. Bhimbhai that the inquiries were confidential. Now "a confidential inquiry," Mr. Branson proceeded, was to his mind a contradiction in terms, because the moment one began to institute any inquiries from persons it was impossible to suppose that those persons would not talk to their friends and others about the matter. It was impossible to keep inquiries of that sort secret and confidential, and therefore he put it to the court whether there could be any doubt but that Mr. Crawford knew in May or June that inquiries were being made against him. Was it then possible that in the month of June, Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao should negociate for receiving a bribe from Sindekar in order to get his transfer to Jowlee cancelled, and that the last payment in regard to the alleged bribe should have been actually made either on the very day, or the day immediately preceding Mr. Crawford's enquiry made of Yadowrao Sathe as to what information had been given by Balaji Gangadhar Sathe to the Government? The payment of the last Rs. 1,000 was said to have been made on the 24th of June. This case, too, like that of Dabir was bristling with so many improbabilities—gross and palpable improbabilities, that it was impossible to resist the conclusion that the case must be the result of a plot. He did not think it necessary for him to point out who were the authors of the plot. If he satisfied the court that the evidence given in the case was untrue, it would of itself be quite sufficient to show that the case must be the result of a plot. While as he had said, it was not necessary for him to say who were the authors of the plot, he could not refrain from suggesting the name of one man, at all events, who had been one of the guiding spirits in these prosecutions, and that was Balaji Gangadhar Sathe, who had once made the ominous remark that he would not rest satisfied, until he had put Hanmantrao into jail. It was also an open secret that this same man, Sathe, was acting against Mr. Crawford. As for the transfer about which so much had been sought to be made, counsel said he would able to show that the transfer was made, in the ordinary course of business, that there was nothing unusual in it, and that the only thing unusual about it was that there was an apparent suppression of documents showing that there was a necessity for the transfer, and that, as a matter of fact, the Collector of Sattara had applied for the transfer of the then mamlatdar of Jowlee. The learned counsel then contended that the evidence of the Sindekar brothers was inconsistent and improbable, that the story about Sindekar (the mamlatdar's brother) proceeding to Nassik to see his cousin, and his accidental meeting at that place with the mamlatdar himself had been invented to fit in with the other parts of the story told by them. Counsel thought that the cousin whom Sindekar had sought to marry to his son was like Mrs Harris "which I don't believe there is no such person." (Laughter.) After reviewing in detail the evidence given by Sindekar on this point, Mr. Branson said that on every point connected with the interview at Nassik and what followed upon it, there were contradictions so complete that it was simply impossible to lose sight of them. Again, Narayen Govind Sindekar had been flourished in their face as a witness who was to be implicitly relied upon. But they knew what was actually the value of the evidence he had given. He had been brought down here three days before he was examined; and anybody who had been in India for any length of time, and who had the misfortune to be mixed up in criminal cases knew what advantage would be taken of the presence of this man in Poona for three days prior to his examination, by men who were deeply alleged to secure the conviction of the accused. The other part of the story of the prosecution, that with regard to the alleged interview with Hanmantrao, was equally untrue. Considering the nature of the witnesses who were accomplices, considering that Kantikar himself was a tainted witness, one could not resist the conclusion that the interview with Hanmantrao was a pure fabrication. Mr. Branson asked the court to say that the whole of that story was perfectly untrustworthy, and it became still more untrustworthy, seeing what the details of the conversation were which was alleged to have taken place between Hanmantrao and Sindikar. It was stated that Hanmantrao had told Sindikar to write out a petition. But counsel put it to the court whether it did not appear to be more natural, more in accordance with truth, that Sindekar should have prepared his petition about the time when he got permission from Mr. Mulock to come down to Poona and see Mr. Crawford personally. Why should Hanmantrao tell him to write a petition, and not tell Dabir to do the same? This petition, as Mr. Crawford would tell the court, was presented in person to him by Sindekar in the morning, and was returned by him to Sindekar with the necessary orders and draft telegrams. Again, was it likely that Sindekar should go to Pense, his official superior, and tell him that he was going to commit a crime in order to get his transfer cancelled? He was sure that this remarkable interview between Sindekar and Pense at which the former unbosomed himself to his friend saying he was going to commit a crime, was but the part of a plot which was got ready for the purpose of providing further evidence, when matters came to a head. If Sindekar had come down under the impression that there was an attempt to extort money from him, if he was unwilling to pay and unwilling, at the same time, to get his transfer to Jowlee, cancelled, if he had this "venerated friend" of his in Pense to go to, why did he not at once consult him? Why did he not go to Pense and ask him to mediate with Mr. Crawford for the purpose of getting the transfer cancelled. The transfer was not an order of such tremendous importance that he should have despaired of getting it cancelled by employing the simple means. Instead of going straight to his friend, why should he have waited until he had arranged to commit an offence, and then go to him and say that he was going to commit it? An impression appeared to have gone ab

transfer him. That petition was received while Mr. Crawford was on tour, and in the ordinary course of business would be entered or referred to in the inward or outward register which was kept on tour, and that the Commissioner, notwithstanding what Pense had falsely deposed, did keep the inward and outward register while on tour. Unfortunately for those who said that the register was not kept on tour in the year 1887, the document happened at this moment to be in the hands of Mr. Moore, and would be produced in court, showing the court what reliance was to be placed on the evidence of those clerks who came forward to say no such register had been kept in 1887. Everything tended to show that the whole of the evidence for the prosecution was grossly improbable in itself, and had all the appearance of a fabrication, and on such evidence as that the accused was entitled to an acquittal, even if no witnesses were tendered for the defence. But the learned counsel said he had evidence which, he submitted, would be entitled to the utmost weight, the evidence of Mr. Crawford who would absolutely deny the story of Dabir, who would tell the court what it was that had passed between himself and Sindekar, and who would say that neither in this case nor in any other had there been on his part any corruption. That was the evidence to which he (Mr. Branson) would ask the court to attach the utmost importance, for the reason that it was the evidence of a man who, although he knew that the Government had brought against him numerous charges, and although he might, therefore under the circumstances, reasonably and naturally say he was not going to expose himself to the risk of cross-examination, voluntarily came forward to give evidence. For it was at his own desire that he was going to be called as a witness, and to challenge the Government to cross-examine him, in order to find out anything they could against him. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel said the evidence of a man coming forward, as Mr. Crawford was going to come forward, was entitled to the greatest weight. It was the evidence of a man whom, up to this present moment, the court was bound to believe an honest and an honourable man, a man with a career of five and thirty years behind him to speak for him. Until he had been convicted by the Commission, the court was bound to assume that he was innocent and to accept his evidence with infinitely greater weight than the evidence of the persons who had given evidence against him, because they had given it under a promise not only of pardon, but of a permanent retainer in the position which they said they had paid for. Mr. Crawford gave evidence in face of the danger—except that he himself being innocent knew there was no danger—that there would be to a dishonest man who had been guilty of the offences imputed to him of having some damaging statements elicited from him.

Mr. Crawford in the witness-box.

Mr. Crawford was then examined by Mr. Branson as follows :—

Do you know Bulvant Narayan Dabir? No; I do not know him by sight, I know him by name.

Dabir was here called, but did not appear, and Mr. Branson proceeded :—

Bulvant Narayan Dabir says he visited you with the accused in this case, with reference to his promotion? It is an abominable falsehood; he never visited me at any time.

He has also said that he stood in the verandah while Hanmantrao went in to see you and that he afterwards returned with you. When you came out he says that accused said to you this is the man Dabir from whom he had received Rs. 3,000. Is that true? There is not a single word of truth in it; it is a gross and abominable invention.

He said you said his name was mentioned as being considerably high on the list and that he would soon get a mamlat and that you warned him not to reveal it. Is that true? The whole thing is a perjury and an invention from beginning to end.

Had you any reason to suppose that Hanmantrao and Dabir were acquainted with each other? Not the very slightest.

Has Hanmantrao ever mentioned Dabir's name to you? No; never.

Or has he ever directly or indirectly ever attempted to influence you as to making Dabir a mamlatdar?—Never.

Have you any special recollection of the appointment of Dabir to a mamlat? Only from this case coming on.

Was he appointed in the usual way? Yes, according to usual practice; I have always been particularly careful to disturb existing arrangements as little as possible in the case of temporary appointments for short periods.

When you appointed him mamlatdar at Chopda, did you believe him to be aval kharkoon at Chopda? Of course, I did.

Had you had any information whatever that he had been from Mand to Shahadoor? None, whatever.

In filling up short vacancies do you consult the list of graduates? Of course, I have nothing else to go upon.

Is this the list you have been in the habit of consulting? Yes, there are three lists—these have been bound together. They are "graduates," "non-graduates," and "specially exempted."

Is there a mark against Dabir's name here? Yes; written in ink.

And do you see that where there have been changes they are entered? Oh, yes; the list is supposed to be written and corrected up to date, and kept correct.

Whose duty is it to do that? Mr. Pense's undoubtedly. I don't say to do it with his own hands, but to see that it is done.

And I presume you only see it when you send for it for the purpose of filling up appointments? There is no other time to do so.

You see by this order on the 19th December that Dabir was posted to Bhosawul? Yes.

The whole document is in the handwriting of some clerk; it is not yours? In the handwriting of a clerk; not mine.

Did you cancel the appointment as soon as it was brought to your notice? Yes.

Had you directed that he should be posted to Bhosawul? Yes.

Then how came it that that order should be entered? I never drafted that appointment and that would appear if the original draft of that appointment were produced. This is not my office order. It is not an office order at all, but a memorandum to the Superintendent of the Government Central Press.

On the same day as you cancelled that, you appointed Dabir to Chopda? Yes.

This is the order, is it? No; this again is not my office order. It is only a memorandum to the Superintendent of the Central Press.

It was on that day however that he was appointed to Chopda? Yes.

The same day the appointment was cancelled? Yes.

That appointment was merely a temporary appointment? Yes.

As a matter of fact did not that vacancy last for rather longer than was expected at first? Yes, and as the man was on the spot, and qualified, and in charge, it would have been idiotic to have sent another man.

Have you any recollection of Dabir's appointment to act at Amalner? He was then running loose. He had just been relieved at Chopda. Looking at the list I could find no other qualified person; so of course appointed him.

Is that the letter you received from Mr. Lock on the subject along with your original order? Yes.

Receiving this letter and seeing that Mr. Lock did not recommend any one on the spot, and seeing also that neither in the list of graduates or non-graduates was there any fit karkoon of Amalner I put in Dabir, who was, as I say, "on the loose" and on his way to take up another appointment or about to join another appointment.

Had you any knowledge that Vaman Abaji was head karkoon of Amalner? No, had I known I should certainly have appointed him. He was shown as being at Indapur, three or four hundred miles off. I was justified in supposing there was no qualified man of the spot; this man being shown as at Indapur. Besides my experience is that collectors invariably make reports as to whether there is or is not a qualified man, and in the absence of such information from the Collector I was justified in concluding there was no qualified man on the spot.

Do you know Sindekar by sight? I think I should remember him, I might be able to recognise him, he has a sneaking countenance.

He says he visited you on the evening of the tenth of June in company with Hanmantrao. Is that true? No; being Sunday, as is well-known my place is always full, and on this occasion it was full of ladies and gentlemen until late in the evening—quite a late hour.

The Magistrate: Every Sunday? Yes up to eight o'clock.

Mr. Branson: You have in your hand this petition to you? Yes.

Did he present it to you himself? Yes; on the morning of 11th June.

Was any one with him? I did not see any one.

Has he ever come with the accused to your place? No; he has never been with him on any occasion whatever.

What do you remember of the interview when Sindekar presented his petition? The circumstances were these: I had just come to Poona, and was about to pay visits. I was partly dressed when I saw a Brahmin puggree and some gentlemen sitting in a chair in my second porch where native gentlemen who came to see me usually sat. I asked who was there and he sent me in a piece of paper with Sindekar's name on it. I said pray come in and take a chair. He did. I sat down on my usual chair I returned his salute, and said, I suppose you are on your way to Jowli.

Which verandah was this? It was the porch then not a verandah at the front of the house.

It is now the front verandah? Yes.

What did he say? He said he had come for the express purpose of getting his transfer cancelled. And he presented me this petition, dated 7th June.

And it was so dated when he brought it to you? Yes; it was so dated when presented. I asked him why he had not sent it through his Collector, and he replied it was because there was so little time left, and he was afraid his old mamlat might be filled up, and it would be too late; so he saw the Collector at Igatpuri hurriedly, and got his permission to present it to me as stated in the petition.

Yes? Well; I was very much annoyed, and demurred to recommend any change whatever, saying that these were the sort of excuses he always made. He then became very lachrymose and rather disturbed the state of my feelings and annoyed me very much. I then said "you had better stay here while I go and have my breakfast, and I will tell you afterwards. I was perhaps ten or fifteen minutes at breakfast; then came out when he renewed his prayers. I told him: well, I'll do this much for you: I'll cancel your transfer for the present; but you shall certainly remove from the Nasik district after the rains. He then said the time is very short, but that immediately it was necessary he would go. I went into my office room, wrote this endorsement, and at the same time, fearing that the Jowlee and Julgaum men might have moved, I ordered the Collectors concerned to be telegraphed to or sent them, telling them not to move the mamlatdars until further orders.

These are the telegrams?- Yes, I find I wrote them myself. The office copies are initialled by me, so I have no doubt now that they were in my own handwriting. They were sent from the Poona telegraph office the same day.

And those two copies are simply office copies sent by Pense? Yes.

When you received that petition did you make any pencil marks on it? I think these are mine. Yes, this is certainly mine. But there is a long rigmarole here in Pense's writing.

Having endorsed the order upon that petition and having prepared a telegram what did you do? I wrote a short note to Pense to send the telegram sharp, as the other men would be on the move, and I put the telegrams in a packet, which I addressed to Pense. I then gave it to this man Sindekar and told him "you had better take it off the office at once. He thanked me and went away.

Did you ever see him again? Never.

Was that the only occasion that he has visited you at your house? The only occasion.

Now, Mr. Crawford, what were your reasons for transferring him to Jowlee? I had three tranfers to be at that time. My special reason of transferring him was that during my tour this year, in March and April I received a petition which may or may not have been pseudonymous, but it was signed, alleging that Sindekar had made what had been termed over-collections; or, in other words, extorted money in excess of what was needed for the Chandoor dispensary. I also knew that he had both property and relatives in the Nassik district, and to the best of my belief the head or chief constable of Chandoor at that time was either his brother or cousin. He had shown marked unwillingness on a former occasion to leave the Nasik district, and when I met Mr. Woodward, the Collector, at Nassik Road, where I encamped with him, and talking over the different mamlatdars, and in speaking with the mamlatdar of Chandoor the rumour about over-collections for the Chandoor Dispensary was referred to between us, and the fact of his having connection in the district was discussed, and Mr. Woodward agreed with me that he should be removed out of Nassik district. The man had already served in a Collector's office for some time.

Well these are your reasons. Had you any special reason for transferring him to Jowlee? None whatever.

Have you ever heard that Jowlee is a particularly bad place? No, it is close to Satara.

And as a matter of fact you had been asked by Mr. Grant to transfer the Jowlee man? Yes, I was twice asked by him. Mr. Grant made a remark in forwarding the mamlatdars gradation list that the Jowlee mamlatdar should be transferred. On the last occasion Mr. Grant wrote to me he specially asked me to transfer him.

Is that the copy of the letter of Mr. Grant to you, dated 25th January, 1888? Yes, this is it in which Mr. Grant says it would be much better if the mamlatdar of Jowlee were transferred to Mand. There is a note across it in my handwritting in blue pencil —"Mr. Pense, kindly keep until we know about Mr. Bharde."

Now, Mr. Crawford, it is said this transfer to Jowlee was ordered to extort money from Sindikar. Is there a shadow of truth in the suggestion? There is not the slightest shadow of truth in it.

Is there a shadow of truth in the suggestion that Hanmantrao to your knowledge and for your benefit obtained Rs. 2,000 from Sindekar? Not a shadow of truth. It is all one tissue of lies. Was his transfer made in the ordinary course of the office business? Most certainly.

Have you ever, knowingly or intentionally, passed Sindekar over in making promotions. Most certainly not.

Have you had to rely on Pense for any information that you wanted for promotions and appointments? Yes, absolutely on him. It is his duty to keep the register up to date. I don't know what else he is paid for.

Is this a petition that you received from Sindekar, dated 27th November, 1886? It is.

And there is your memorandum at the back to Pense? Yes. So far as you can recollect is that the only petition you received from Sindekar complaining of having been passed over? Yes, and it specially asks that he should be transferred to a taluka in the Nassik district?

Ought Sindekar's name to have appeared in this list of graduates in your hands? Yes.

And ought it also to have appeared in any statement of mamlatdars seeking promotions and transfers? Yes.

Do you remember receiving from Pense that statement (produced) of mamlatdars seeking promotions? Yes, I must have received it.

Sindekar's name does not appear either? No.

Ought it to have appeared there? Certainly.

Did Pense ever bring to your notice that Sindekar ought to have been promoted or that he was passed over? Never.

Would the fact of Sindekar having been appointed a *sub pro tem* mamlatdar be an excuse for his name not appearing in the list? Certainly not. The names of other persons in the same position do appear.

What was the reason for the transfer of the Julgaum man? Mr. B. G. Sathe, my then native assistant, at the time of his visit to Julgaum, had some disagreement with the then mamlatdar of Julgaum. When he came in here, he made a complaint to be sent on to the Collector of Khandeish and some correspondence ensued. The result of it was that Sathe first, and Pense afterwards told me in office that he should be transferred.

Do you remember the name of the mamlatdar? Hari Sucaram.

Now, Mr. Crawford, had Hanmantrao ever mentioned to you Sindekar's name in reference to this transfer? Never, never.

Has he ever attempted to bring the slightest influence on you in regard to his transfer? Never the very slightest. No word on the subject has passed between us.

When you are on tour, is there or is there not kept an inward and outward register? Certainly, the work of the office cannot be done without it. Without such a document, it would be absolutely impossible to trace any paper received by me on tour, and which is either lost or made away with.

Then ought this petition against Sindekar to have appeared on the register? Certainly; first of all on the inward register and then on the outward register.

Is that the requisition which you handed in at the Commissioner's office calling for certain papers, among them being certain correspondence in English or the vernacular regarding over-collections about Chandoor Dispensary? Yes.

Did you obtain the petition referred to? No.

When Pense said that the correspondence relating to over-collections was not to be found, what did you do? I called for the inward and outward register kept whilst away on tour.

Then you went to the office on Saturday, 25th, and Monday, 27th? Yes.

And on Saturday 25th were you told that the correspondence would be prepared? Yes, I was told by Pense in Mr. Moore's presence. He told me that the papers would be produced on Monday.

And then on Monday some papers were produced? Yes, but they had nothing whatever to do with what I wanted, namely, those relating to the preceding year.

Did you ask Mr. Moore to make inquiries about the petition? Yes. That was on Monday. I told him this is not what I wanted at all. I wanted papers for the year 1888.

What did he tell you about the result of the inquiries? He said the clerks had said they knew nothing at all about the petition.

Did you then ask Mr. Moore to produce the inward and outward register on tour? I did.

What were you told about the register? I was on the verandah, and I heard Pense and the clerks tell Mr. Moore that none were kept on tour. Mr. Moore then came to me and told me that this is what the men told him. I said that the work of the office could not possibly be carried on without it, and he replied "Well, that's what they say."

Did Mr. Moore lay an emphasis on the words "That's what they say?" Yes; he uttered them with an incredulous shrug of the shoulders. (Laughter.)

Then on 30th August and 1st September, did you again go to the Commissioner's office to make certain inquiries? I did. In consequence of an entry which I saw in the general register I called for the special register which was produced.

And is that register produced the one which is kept on tour?

Mr. Jardine: It is the S.R. register has it not been said?

Mr. Crawford: I should like to give my own evidence in reference to Mr. Jardine's, if you will allow me, Sir.

Did you succeed in obtaining an inspection of the outward register kept on tour? Yes.

Mr. Moore has got charge of those registers now? Yes, and he keeps them in his own possession.

Have you this morning also been to the Commissioner's office? Yes, with my brother.

And did you make a requisition for the similar registers this year? I did. My requisition was for the purpose of obtaining the special outward register for this year. In answer to that requisition both the inward and outward registers were produced.

The case was here adjourned till to-morrow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Seawfell, 1,439 tons, Captain J. Stanhope, cleared yesterday, for Bangkok, in ballast.

THE B and P S N steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain T Hughes, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf ports with a general cargo and ten passengers on deck.

THE s s Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, will sail to-day on its first voyage, this season, for the Kathiawad coast ports, with a general cargo and about 350 passengers on deck.

THE s s Govino, 1,454 tons, Captain T R Brotherton, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, from London via Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr. M J Ruuel, as passenger.

THE B I steamer Coconada, Captain H Blake, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Joss Carlos Adriao, Mr and Mrs Ochar and seven children with a European nurse, Mr and Mrs Crawley, three children and an infant, Mr A Pereira, and Mr and Mrs C L Lobo and about sixty-six deck for-coast ports.

THE OUTWARD CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O steamer Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain F. Cole, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Hongkong, with the Australian and China mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. C H Armstong for Sydney; Mr. R A Dean, Mr. L H Heneey and three deck for Colombo; and Mr. W R Shaw, for Hongkong.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shrds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive ...	B	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Ganges	2148	C. Stewart.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Niagara	2041	J. McConochie..	D	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. W. Ouston ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair ..	1951	J. R. Kewley ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ M. Branch...	1755	McMontrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
„ Merton Hall	2346	J. Hughes	M	Edward Bates.
„ Medusa	1775	Sbutega	P	O. Van Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ M. Therisa..	2011	G. Costanzo	1	O. Van Haffer.
„ Stura	1416	Caboura	2	F. Bozzoni.
„ Venetia	1609	F. Cole.....	5	P. & O. Co.
„ B. Castle ..	1633	R. J. C. Todd ..	7	Ritchie Stuart & Co.
„ Amphitrite .	2186	Lemesich	8	Austro-Hungarian L.S.N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen.....	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Oxford.....	189	W. James	16	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Govino (s)	Brotherton ..	London, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Seawfell (s)	Stanhope ..	Bangkok.
	Venetia (s).....	Cole	China.
	Coconada (s).....	Blake	Marmagoa, &c.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer H. Bolckow, Hughes, for Persian Gulf.
„ Hindoo, Baker, for Coast ports.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Thomson, Lieut, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, from Jhansi.

Foster, Lieut, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, from Jhansi.

Gerand, Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, from Karachi.

Buck, Lieut, Durham L I, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER, 12.

Spring, Colonel, Inspector of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER, 12.

Thomson, Lieut, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, to Baroda.

Foster, Lieut, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 13, 1888.

1. The Colaba Range is reserved on the 15th instant for S. I. R. A. Competition at 3-30 p.m. by permission of the Officer Commanding 2nd Gloster.

2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Sixteenth Rifle Meeting and entrance list having been received can be seen at Head-quarters where entrances must be made on or before the 15th instant.

3. Officers Commanding B. and D. Companies and Bombay Light Horse are requested to return information of circular memo., dated 6th instant, at once, as it is urgently required at Head-quarters.

4. Attention is called to para. 3 section I. general regulations of the Bombay Presidency Sixteenth Rifle Meeting Prospectus. Para 3.—In military matches all competitors shall be dressed in the uniform recognised as the dress of the Regiment, Corps, or Department, to which they belong. In team shooting all members of a team must be dressed alike. Except where otherwise specified, belts and slings need not be worn. No part of the pugree to hang over the helmet except at the back.

5. A meeting of "C" Company will be held at the Volunteer Club rooms at 5-30 p.m. this evening. All members of the above Company are requested to attend.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madan & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For Judgment.

456-87—M H Khan—Travado Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs Loowar Cullian Parshotum,—Hore, C and B.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia vs Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mangaldas Tapidas vs. Khoja Goolamhoosein Vazir—Wadia and G.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Meherabi,—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, Kt., C S I, vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh, —Macfarlane, E and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co.—Hore C. and B.—Luckmidas Morarji, Petitioner. (Settled.)
Long Causes.

455-87—T. A. Bland—Premji Dewcarn vs Bhajabhoy Allarukhia—Payne, G. and S.

95-88—A. F. Turner—Yessoobai vs Paroobai and another—Venayekrao, H.

470-87—Jefferson, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderjee, and others vs Bai Jamnabai.—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
For Judgment.

59-88—Mirza H K—Hemchund Premchund vs. J L Charles—Crawford and B.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

521-87—Mirza H K—Manji Bamji and another—vs Rambai—Shamrao P—Part heard.

111-88—Janardhen G—Cassibai vs. Venayek Shivshunker—Jefferson, B and D.

131-88—Bomonji and H—Heeralal Revaram and others vs Chutterputty Lakhman and another —Chalk W and S.

140-88—J C Cama—Adam Abba vs Hassumbhai Nense and another—Shamrao P.

116-88—Manauklal and D—Khimji Valabdas and others—vs Jamnabai and others—Khunderao M, J B and D and L S F and N.

125-88—Hore, C and B—R L Moniz vs. M C de Souza and others—Janardhen G.

BENGAL.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—On Saturday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. Dunne, in the case of William Barton, of the ship Desdemona, who stands charged as above, applied for the examination, on commission, of the captain and officers of the vessel. He submitted that the detention of the vessel would result in enormous loss and inconvenience, if it was not allowed to leave till the trial was concluded at the next Sessions, and further, that, as their evidence was merely of a corroborative nature, this could be done. He quoted causes in support of his application. Mr. Pugh, the Standing Counsel, opposed the application. His lordship promised to consider the application.

A FAST RUN.—The S.S. City of Oxford, Captain Miller, has just made the fastest passage on record between England and Calcutta. She left Liverpool at 2-30 a.m. on the 12th ultimo, and arrived off the jetties in Calcutta at 3 p.m. on the 8th instant, being 27 days and 6 hours, or actual steaming time, excluding stoppage for coaling, 26 days and 22 hours. The Oxford was built for speed, having greater engine power than any other vessel of the City Line. She has not, however, previously justified expectations, and the Cambridge has held the first place, until the Oxford beat the record in the present trip. As regards this vessel, a passenger by her sends us a very favourable account of her accommodation and performances. He says the owners are fortunate in having such a man as Captain Miller in charge. He is an active, painstaking, practical seaman, a thorough gentleman, and all the officers are to match. He also recommends any one "desiring a trip either for business or pleasure to go in the Oxford, and he will find four Cs., as for comfort, convenience, courtesy, and (specially) cleanliness, there is nothing to equal it." This should put other owners and captains on their mettle.—*Indian Daily News.*

ANOTHER COW MEMORIAL MEETING.—On Saturday, Sriman Swamy, the Secretary of the Central Cow Memorial Fund of Allahabad, addressed a large number of Hindoos at the Rajbari of the late Sir Radha Kant Deb Bahadoor in Shova Bazaar. A European clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Townsend, occupied the chair. No Mahomedans were present. The lecturer delivered an eloquent address in English, quoting figures and statistics in support of his arguments, and was followed by another jogee, who addressed the meeting in the vernacular. The following resolution was passed :—"That this meeting of the residents of Calcutta and Suburbs, representing all classes and sections of the community, and of all shades, callings, and professions, ratify the resolution passed at the Town Hall meeting on the 1st instant, and further express and record their sympathy with the movement of the Central Committee of the Cow Memorial Fund." (Did the meeting "represent all classes and sections of the community?") An appeal was next made for subscriptions. Five or six lakhs would be required, and up to the present, a sum of Rs. 25,000 had been collected. Having adopted a resolution to the effect that a Committee should be formed forthwith for the raising of subscriptions, the meeting dispersed.

SUICIDE.—Captain Lee, of the flat Sudder belonging to the Steam Navigation Company, and anchored at Bydeebatty, committed suicide at about 4 a.m. of the 7th instant. He was found sitting on his knees with the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth, his brain being shattered. The Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore and the Assistant Superintendent of police immediately made an investigation. There was only one European gentleman on board the flat. Late in the afternoon of the same day, the body was brought to Serampore, and interred in the Protestant cemetery.

CHINESE "NERVELESSNESS."

A WRITER in the *North China Herald* of Shanghai, who has lately been devoting a series of articles to the discussion of Chinese characteristics, referring to what he calls the "nervelessness" of the Chinaman, observes that, although the nerves of the latter, as compared with those of a European, may be what geometricians call "similar and similarly situated," nothing is plainer than that the two sets of nerves are wholly different. It seems to make no particular difference to a Chinaman how long he remains in one position. He will write all day, like an automaton he will stand all day in one place from dewy morn till dusky even working away at his weaving, gold-beating, or whatever it may be, and do it every day without any variation of the monotony, and apparently without any consciousness of the monotony. Chinese school-children will undergo an amount of confinement, unrelieved by recesses or changes of work which would drive Western pupils to the verge of insanity; even Chinese infants remain as impassive as "mud gods." It appears a physiological fact that to the Chinese exercise is superfluous; they cannot understand why people should go through athletic performances when they might hire coolies for the purpose. In the matter of sleep there is the same difference. The Chinaman, generally speaking, is able to sleep anywhere. No trifling disturbances annoy him. With a brick for a pillow he can lie down on his bed of stalks, or mud bricks, or rattan, and sleep the sleep of the just, with no reference to the rest of creation. He does not want a darkened room, nor does he require others to be still. The "infant crying in the night" may continue to cry for all he cares; it does not disturb him. In some places the entire population seem to fall asleep as by a common instinct during the first two hours of summer afternoons, no matter where they may be. In the case of most working people at least, and also in that of many others, position in sleep is of no sort of consequence. "It would be easy to raise in China an army of a million men—nay, of ten millions—tested by competitive examination as to their capacity to go to sleep across three wheelbarrows, head downwards like a spider, their mouths wide open, and a fly inside.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th September, 1888.

Means of observations at	6 a.m., and 10 p.m.	10 a.m., and 4 p.m.	1 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·835		
Temperature of the Air	79·1		
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6		
Dew Point	75·7		
Relative humidity of Air	·96		
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·4		
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·4		
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·9		
General Directions of Wind	NW, NNW, WSW, SSW, ESE, ENE.		
Movement of wind in 24 hours	195		
Fall of Rain	4·23		
Total fall during month	4·40		
„ year	56·03		
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Sept	0·00		

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

LESSONS OF THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE *Daily Telegraph* asks :—

What are the lessons which the country should take to heart from the recent naval manœuvres? Admiral Baird, a high authority, has already, in his order to the British fleet, pointed out three, if not five, causes of his failure to successfully cope with the enemy. Briefly restated, these are—want of a sufficient number of ships, want of cruisers of adequate speed, and of torpedo boats, the breakdown of vessels, and the impracticability of coaling. It will be found, when the reports of the four Admirals employed in the manœuvres, and the four chief umpires, are made, that these are only a few of the evils from which our navy at present suffers. The plain truth is, there is a widespread if not universal belief existing among naval officers of all grades, that our navy is lamentably inadequate to fulfil the first duties of a fleet, namely, to ensure the safety of our shores and commerce. Roughly summed up, the opinion of the experts and of the service is, that the navy is dangerously weak in numbers, weight of armour, power of guns, speed of ships, and is, besides, defective in its general equipment. If such be the facts, then they are most perilous to our national interests, and discreditable to us as the chief maritime nation in the world.

The object of the recent manœuvres was twofold: first to ascertain in what time and manner the British fleet could be mobilised if war were to break out suddenly; second, to afford officers and men practice in the operations that would take place if the contest were with any European nation. Within a period of two weeks from the date of an Admiralty order the available ships, men-of-war, cruisers, and torpedo boats, lying at Devonport, Portsmouth, Sheerness, and Chatham, were to be mobilised. No doubt these yards for months previously had a shrewd suspicion of the vessels that would be put in commission. That, however, is of no great consequence. Nor is the coincidence that the Collingwood, Rodney, Hero, and other ironclads which had been waiting for over a year for their big guns, had their completion hastened in order to take part in the manœuvres. On July 16, the combined British fleet sailed from Portsmouth, and that of the enemy, the Achill fleet, from Portland Roads. The British fleet consisted of thirteen so-named "battle-ships," thirteen so-called "cruisers," and twelve torpedo boats; whilst that of Achill comprised nine "battle-ships," ten cruisers, and twelve torpedo boats.

Numerically, the fleet was a great one, and the disparity between the combatants, in the tally of ships, was closely akin to what actually prevails between the French and ourselves. Even landsmen know, however, that the strength of a fleet is not measured by mere numbers or tonnage, and that one swift and powerful ironclad is a match for scores of indifferent so-called "battle-ships" and cruisers. Regarded, therefore, strictly from the point of amount of armour and size of guns carried—for none of our ships as yet excel in speed—the British fleet consisted of but three ironclads—the Benbow, Collingwood, and Inflexible. The two former have eighteen inches of iron on their citadels, and the last twenty-four inches. All the others had but from thirteen to five and a half inches of armour, the Neptune being the only one with thirteen. In speed the Benbow was the fastest, steaming nearly seventeen and a half knots to the Inflexible's thirteen and a half, and the Belleisle, Hotspur, Iron Duke, and other's twelve knots. The "battle-ships" of the Achill fleet were no better. Only one had 18in. of armour—the Hero; whilst her speed was but fifteen and a half knots. The rest had from twelve to four and a half inches of armour, with speeds varying from fourteen down to eleven knots. Some of them, however, like the Rupert, are classed as of thirteen and a half knots, a rate which the latter ship is quite unable to develop. Another vessel, the Warspite, was included among Admiral Tryon's "battle-ships," but she is properly a belted cruiser, not an ironclad. Her speed is seventeen knots. In every instance the maximum thickness of armour has been given. Indeed, very many of our so-called ironclads are not ironclad in any true sense, inasmuch as they have no armour belting, but merely partially protected batteries, breastworks, or citadels.

Four efficient ironclads therefore, and these by no means of the highest type in armour and speed, were all that the united efforts of the authorities produced when they issued the order for mobilisation. Italy could readily send to sea a larger number of vessels, swifter and more heavily armed, and France could easily produce twice as many ships with complete armour belts of from eighteen to twenty-two inches in thickness. If the battle-ships armed with guns of less than twenty-five tons are struck out, then the total number of the united fleets would have to be reduced one-half. The result would look still worse if only ships with guns of forty-three tons and over were included in the list. If it were confined to vessels having modern breech-loading cannon in place of muzzle-loaders, the comparison would appear simply deplorable. Let it be borne in mind that there are in the navy sixty-nine different types and sorts of guns, requiring different ammunition when, at most, one dozen sizes and patterns would suffice, and it will be seen how utterly those responsible have blundered both in organisation and equipment. Again, of what use are ships as ironclads with less than 18in. of iron when a quick-firing 100-pounder delivering six or seven shots a minute can at 1,000 yards pierce from 11in. to 13in. of iron? The French 23-ton guns can do that at 3,000 yards, and their heavier ordnance can pierce 18in. of metal at the longer range, and 22in. at 1,000 yards. Not only are the majority of the guns of antiquated type, but the carriages are of the same character.

The Admiralty official list gives the total number of cruisers in the British and Achill fleets as twenty-three. In reality, eleven of these belong to the torpedo flotilla class. Four of them are vessels of about 500 tons, and were simply torpedo catchers, and should never have been classed as cruisers. Their inclusion conferred a nominal high rate of speed, namely, nineteen knots, on a portion of the cruiser fleet, but as their coal capacity was only 100 tons they were quite unfitted to keep the sea for any length of time, or to steam at all in rough weather. Of the cruisers proper that remained but six could steam, at their best, between sixteen and eighteen knots, and of these only two could attain anything near the higher rate. The others, Active, Rover, Volage Inconstant, and Calypso, were merely eleven to fourteen knot vessels, incapable of overhauling an ordinary merchantman and no faster than colliers. As to the Archer, Racoon, Mohawk, Tartar, and Cossack class, their breakdown was complete, and the Mersey and Thames were no better. The worn-out condition of several of the vessels' boilers had much to do with the low rate of speed, and the failure of two of them, at least, was partly caused by the refusal of the Admiralty to replace a hanging-bridge in the furnaces. Economical considerations determined that course, with the result that the plates were prematurely destroyed by the action of the flames. But then modern engines, as well as new boilers, are wanted on many of our ironclads. The flagship Northumberland, of Admiral Baird's fleet, is still fitted with the out-of-date compound engines that consume an enormous quantity of coal without giving high speed.

Of the twenty-four torpedo boats none developed a speed of twenty-two knots, with which most of them are credited. About twenty knots was the highest speed obtained, and that only by half a dozen or so. The rough weather was doubtless chiefly answerable for their low steaming, but it was never intended to make cruisers and despatch vessels of them, as was done by Admiral Baird with Nos. 81, 80, 79, 76, and 42, for want of suitable ships. It was solely owing to the daring and hardihood of our sailors that the torpedo boats kept at sea as long as they did.

The blockade of the enemy's ports, Berehaven and Lough Swilly, commenced on July 24, with fleets only having a slight numerical superiority to those blockaded. Whoever has played at the youthful game of prisoners' base knows how difficult it is for a number of lads to keep one active fellow in check. The difficulties are much the same in blockading, and special reasons made the problem a much more arduous one. By the extraordinarily arbitrary rule laid down for the war game—that all ironclads were to be considered of equal strength, and the cruises of only two classes, protected and unprotected, and torpedo boats of one—little opportunity was afforded the rival Admirals of attempting strategic combinations. The Warspite, being a cruiser, and classed as an ironclad, might any day have left Bantry Bay, and, by reason of her high speed and endurance, defied Admiral Baird's utmost efforts to catch her, as she was "given" as more than a match for any number of our cruisers. From headland to headland, Bantry Bay is about twelve miles wide, and the sea rolls in at times mountains high. Yet it was attempted to blockade that water without permission being given to try to force the enemy's harbour, and without material for laying down floating mines, booms, wire rope entanglements, and so forth, and with only half a dozen torpedo boats to oppose an equal number belonging to the enemy. The sallying forth of the enemy's torpedo boats any night always forced the British fleet, cruisers, and ironclads to put to sea, so as to get on at least something like equal terms with these scorpions, which were unable to steam fast in the heavy Atlantic swell. It was the same at Lough Swilly. In homely language, the British fleet was trying to pick up what it could not possibly lift. The result was what was certain from the very first—the depredation

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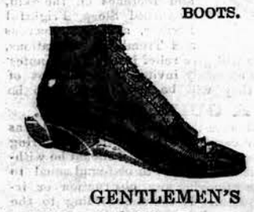

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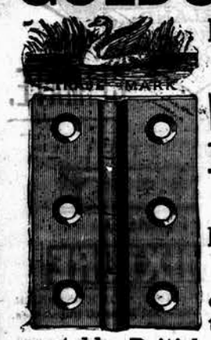

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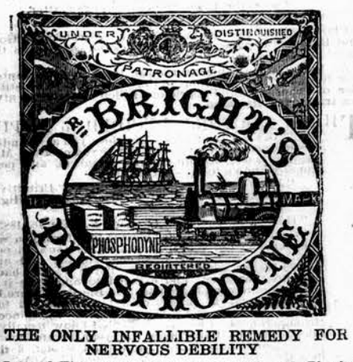

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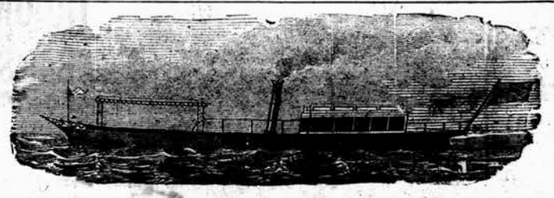

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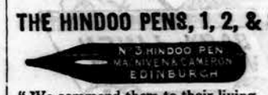

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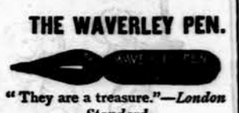

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder	Bhoswul Junctionac	Satari	Dapki
Masjid "		Shapura	Akola
Byculla "	Sowda	Mingaoli (for	Purnanuggur
Chinchpoogly	Nimbora	Marble	Katapurra
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapore
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorra
Colaba	Ubandneo	Budlapoor	Badnera
Ghat-Cooper	Mundwa	Wurgaul	Murgee
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannaka	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Dameergaum
Degwa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padeegaul	Wurdha
tion	Neemch	Khandala	Wurdah
Tiwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee	Powaar
Khadawali	Harsed	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shahpoor	Khoreegeo	Tullygaum	Pagot
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaiwadi	Saligaon
Kharde	Timoornee	Chinchwad	Jeh woor
Kamarathe	Pardhal	Kirkee	Koin
Kothpoor	Sowree	Poonabdd	Sarsee Rd
Ghotee	Dharaun	Loonee	Mareth
Bahgaun	Khundi	Loroolee	Ugaor
Dedsiaee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee (for	Sheirgaum	Packnee
New Ridh	Hoshangabad)	Patra	Shelapuree
Khairwaee	Rangur	Dhond5	Hodgee
Nighar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurukoom
Lasulgaum	Seeri	Deokaal and	Deodeah
Mamar	Sohanpereod	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Naddgaum	Peparia (for	Kartrus	Goolburga
Naddongree	Pachmarri)	Peimal waree	Shahabdabe
Challisgaum	Bamheri	Wurangaum	Wadi
Kukrawa	Babai	Nargaum	Nalwar
Sahn	Gadawara	Shankeer	Yedagherry
Pipree	Bohaera	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myhee	Rasuli (for	Nawa Bridge	Raed
Mussawula	Sanwer)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sidowlee	Narsingpore	Julumb	Chicknaga
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheegaums	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc.	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapur	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampalle	Junc.
Jcan	Gangawaram	Mungelgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

W. & d Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
City	Nimnia	Umrkotar	Gondal
Rajkot	Ujalwar	Kankawar	Bhadli
Chotila	Dhola Junc.	Pipli	Virod
Rampur	Patia	Ford	Gindeshi
Kundli	Dhasa	Bagsra	Bhavnagar
	Lathi	Metabar	

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction of Lines.

NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,* 61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & C°; *Bombay* : Kemp & C°; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & C°, Paris

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„ Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
„ Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
„ Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30

Guarantee One Year.

	Rs.
I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„ Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
„ Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40

Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

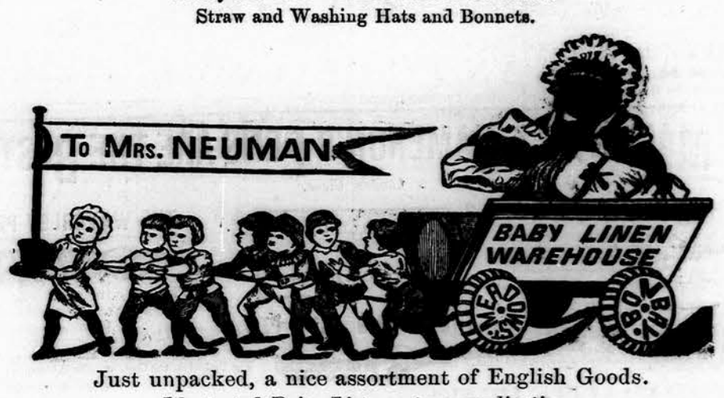
Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.

Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.

Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

JOONAS TYEB & Co.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

HABIT SHIRT MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

ARMY VOLUNTEERS AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

H. J. M. MELLOR,

MAKER OF

CIRCULAR

HOSIERY MACHINERY

MACHINES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

STOCKINETTE CLOTHS.

Winding Engines, &c.

LOWER BROWN STREET. LEICESTER.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.

Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stoc'

WE CAN C Y RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,

BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH

HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, & pleasant smell of the pure Cod Liver Oil.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

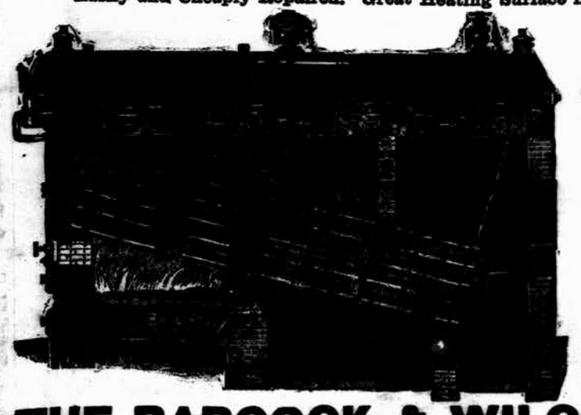
PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR

MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

Those world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cleans the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Lemmey is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LEMMEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATT... at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, ... Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE ... E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI ... & Nyon.—Calcutta: Messrs. ...